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[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,605—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th July
* PENINSULAR	5,297	T. Leith	19th "
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennett	26th "
* ARABIA	7,503	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentine	9th "
* PERSIA	7,551	W. A. Whitaker	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,902	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,278	T. Leigh	30th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 9.00A, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct, 1902
IMPERATOR	C. Anilovich	4,119	1st Nov, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Chezzo	4499	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Rhensberger	6200	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 535-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Rhensberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIBUL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th June, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BORMIDA	3,000	...	15th July, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,586	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.

P. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 2.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY the 10th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug., 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NEW GAMES.

THE following Novel and Interesting Games have just been received by

TREACHER & Co., LD.

	Rs. a.
ROPE QUOITS, played on a Wooden Board	8 0
SHANTU, the Latest New Board Game	2 9
DECK QUOITS, Single Set, with 6 Rope Quoits	12 8
HOOK-IT, the New Quoit Game	5 0
TURNING TACTICS, a Game of Military Tactics	3 4
PROGRESSIVE SOLITAIRE	0 14
PATIENCE PROBLEMS and HOW TO DO THEM	0 14
H. M. S., or NAVAL WARFARE	4 8
CHASTLETON PATIENCE BOARD	5 12
THE "LEAGUE" PATENT TABLE FOOTBALL	12 8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

	Rs. a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25 ... Per box	11 0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box ... Per box	8 0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box ... "	10 0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings, ... "	6 0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes) ... "	4 0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box ... "	6 8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box ... "	4 0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box ... "	8 0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box "	6 0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths ...	3 0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100 ...	7 8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings ...	4 0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do. ...	4 0
Trabucos Finos 100	9 0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of	25, with silver foil	...	6 8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez	25, with rings	...	5 8
Bouquets "	25, "	...	4 0
Non Plus Ultra "	50, "	...	8 0
Isabelas "	50, "	...	7 0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial	No. 1, in boxes of 100	...	6 0
" " "	No. 2, " 100	...	5 0
" " "	No. 3, " 100	...	4 8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DURING THE BOER WAR

MORE

BAHADURS

HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED

TO THE BRITISH ARMY

THAN ALL OTHER

INDIAN CIGARS

PUT TOGETHER.

ASTOUNDING BUT TRUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS

To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 3	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 0	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
TOWN HALL
On THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, AT 8-30 P.M.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILCOCKS, K. C. M. G., D. S. O.,
IN AID OF THE COMPLETION FUND OF THE
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, The String Band of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry will play.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
Including MISS RENE REED, aged nine years, An accomplished Little Vocalist from St. James' Hall, London, who will sing
THE "LILY OF LAGUNA."

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Musical Depot, Medows Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S S. "K. FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Karachi, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, have OPENED our business in Bombay as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the name and style of G. JEANGIRARD & Co.

G. JEANGIRARD & Co.
10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, 1st July 1902.

NOTICE.

MR. SHAPURJI DADABHOY MEHTA has been APPOINTED by us MANAGER of our Bombay Firm and is constituted our Attorney to SIGN our FIRM Per Pro.

G. JEANGIRARD & Co.
10 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, 1st July 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Bombay Dockyard by 8th September, 1902, of 5,000 tons INDIAN STEAM COAL will be received by the DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., gun fire, of MONDAY, the 21st July, 1902, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of 3rd July, 1902, or apply to the Undersigned.

W. CHANDLER,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, or cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENTS SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. ½,

	PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	" 100	"	...	...	200
4 Do.	" 75	"	...	...	150
4 Do.	" 50	"	...	...	200
10 Do.	" 25	"	...	...	250
100 Do.	" 10	"	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	" 5	"	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	" 1	"	...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
128, Dharrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MAREKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c. Per bottle Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have POSTPONED taking CORONATION PORTRAITS lately offered by them to the Public until further notice.

THE HOUSE for TRAVELLING REQUISITES.—Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gents Fitted Dressing Bags and Cases, in solid Leather only. Waterproof Canvas Hoidalls, Valises and Solled Linen Bags. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

WANTED an experienced L. C. E. Apply, stating terms, to H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF WADHWAN.

WANTED at once, a 20 H. P. PORTABLE or Semi-Portable ENGINE in good working order—Apply to M. X. de NORONHA & SON, Cawnpore, N. W. P

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Rust. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 6-14, Satisfaction Guaranted, SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 31 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 3) days to one year, 1 rupee ; from one year to two years Rs. 2 ; two to three years, Rs. 3 ; and of older dates than three years Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original Cs Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 2 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Imions, Arions, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. C. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Arions, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 3 for each. DIABETICS and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Rasagola, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsom blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, cast plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, life size oil paintings of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Prince Consort and their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, large pier glasses in massive gilt frame with gilt marble tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12 and 24 lights hanging argand lamps by "Tucker" and others, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash" and others, a large size drawing room Brussal's carpet, large and small size solid marble statues, and pillars, Mechanical toys, one Rosewood full size hand argand playing brass music trumpets, clarionets, flutes, &c., with extra barrels, handsome oil paintings by well-known artists, a single seated English-built glass fronted brougham by 'Lawrie and Marner', one handsome strong-built rubber tyred landau by P. Press, one handsome strong landau by Sarfia and McKenzie, one English-built glass fronted brougham by Silk and Sons, one strong English-built rubber tyred landau by Kesterton, suitable for single or pair, one handsome strong cabriolet by P. Press, one powerful bay waler goes in saddle and harness, hanging globe and kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART II,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of sideboard, sofa, rocking chairs, armchairs easy chairs, camp table, cupboards, bookstand, dressing and wash hand tables, dining table, iron safe, almirah, chest of drawers.

1 photographic camera, 10 by 8, with 3 double dark slides.
1 studio camera, 10 by 8, with 5 dark slides and studio stool.
2 dozens waterproof cloaks from best Scotch makers, with 27 Inches all round capes. Size 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, Inches.
1 Photographic camera 15 by 12 with lense.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Manuel A. Dhuna, 1 case 11 3-4 doz., Price and Co.'s Eau-de-Cologne glass stoppered square bottles.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Gent's Bebee bicycle with free wheel and good year double tube iron slipping tyres.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 double seated brougham
1 strong made office shigram.
1 second hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WOOLLEN AND UNION BAIZE FENTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Tricumdas Gopaldass.

Ex. S. S. Britannia.

H. S. 410 S. Co. 2—1 bale woilen and Union Baize Fents 1,124 lbs.

Ex. S. S. Eden Hall,

H. S. 410 S. Co. 3—1bale woollen and Union Baize Fents 1,171, 1-2 lbs.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plated ware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time pieces, toys, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER UTENSILS, AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Keshavji Madanji viz, :—

Gold wristlet, bangles, necklaces, silver plates, pots, cups, silk chelari, sarries, etc,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
No. 8, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO.
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no more Rs 1,099 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year an 1 shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATTRONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	193 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	193 9 9	40	242 15 0	40	284 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES :—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.
ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medicine. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M. ; with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fœted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address :—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,
P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C,

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs. a. p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2 12 0
In 1 dram phials	3 4 0
In 2 dram phials	6 0 0
Manual of Homœopathy	3 4 0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0 8 0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0 8 0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0 8 0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4 0 0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7 0 0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2 8 0
Guide for the same	4 0 0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

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CONTRACTOR for CUTTING and RAISING COAL at MOHPANI MINES 6,000 to 7,000 tons per month from 1st January, 1903, Contractor must be able to import 300 trained Coal Cutters who could be housed in November and December, 1902.

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Nerbadda Coal and Iron Co., Ld.,
Mohpani Mines, C.P.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, AT MODERATE PRICES.

GOOD COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS fit for Offices, Shops, Residences, facing Main Roads, in the Fort, Chawls and other Buildings, near Crawford Market, on Falkland Road, Girgaon Road, New Wadi, Mandavi, Cumballa Hill, Ripon Road, Suparibag Road, &c., fetching good Rent.

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PROPERTIES.—Gardens and other Lands with or without Bungalows, at Matheran, Kalyan, Thana, Poona, Ulwa and other places. Inam Villages in Panvel and other Talookas.

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RAMCHANDRA VITHAL SHRINGARPURE,
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Residence.—No. 193, Girgaon Road, near Borbhat Lane.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity ; also Steam Wagons and all accessories

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday :—

2 2-4 per cent. Consols	£96 7-16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4	= do.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	= do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 1-4	= plus 3-4
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16	= — 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-4	= unchanged
Do. New York	closed	=
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16 1-2	=
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1 4	= unchanged
Do. New York	closed	=
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
,, Short London Bills 2 1-2	,,	= do.
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8	,,	= do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 3-4	,,	= do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8	,,	= do.
Interest, day to day loans 2	,,	= — 1-8
Do. 7-day market loans 2 1-8	,,	= — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Metals—Seeds &c., unchanged.

Arrivals.—Queen Lowrie. Meipomene.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales, 15,000. Spot 5 1-32 plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export, 2,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed strong.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·36 plus 8	4·29 plus 8	4·24 plus 8	plus 8
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb. Mar.	Mar-Ap.
4 28 plus 8	4·27 plus 8	4·26 plus 8	4·26 plus 8	4 26

New York closed.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	62,000
,, Sold on spec.	3,000
,, Sold for exportation	7,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	54,000
,, Actual exports	24,000
,, Week's imports	14,000
,, Stock	8,22,000
Surats week's sales	300
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	1 300
,, Week's Imports	1,000
,, Stock	6,000
Afloat American	10,000
,, Indian	6,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 4th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	2,350 bales.
Wheat	8,106 cwts.
Linseed	2,494 ,,
Rapeseed	4,254 ,,
Gingellyseed	579 ,,
Poppyseed	2,402 ,,
Groundnuts	91 ,,
Castorseed	71 ,,
Rice	11,745 ,,
Myrabolams	1,782 ,,
Cottonseed	2,833 ,,

Imports of Treasure ex s.s. Oriental from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 3,84,000
,, Coin	,, 150,000

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-32
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French France 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	137 1-2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	169 1-2
Japan 30 ,, ,,	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-12
1st Settlement	97 10

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	... ...	10 4
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	14
do Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	7
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	... ...	8 10
Forward		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	... ...	27 12 to 28.
Forward		

COTTON.—The rise advised from Liverpool has again made this market firm, and holders are asking about Re. 1 higher. There has been a slight demand at Colaba from mills and exporters to Japan. The Sutta market is also firmer.

Bengal F. G. .....Rs. 171 1 2 25 Jany. 1903.
Broach M. G. good...Rs. 215. 25 March 1903.

Liverpool opening telegram—
Estimated sales.....8,000 bales.
Arrivals all unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
ats quiet.
d Bhowmagger 3 30-32
Manchester Market has been quiet.
4 per cent. Consols..... 96 7-16
r cent. Rentes..... 101 3-4
2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... 109 1-2
Rupee Papers..... 65 1-4
Silver..... 24 5-16
m of about £100 000 has been with drawn Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

cipal Office returns for the twenty-four at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the follow-

	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
ddle and Lower rt Northern, Fort nd Esplanade	0	0	5
Chukla, Umar Dongri	1	1	18
nchi Talao, Fa-, Bhuleshwar, o and Kum-	3	1	18
d i, Girgaum, Walkeshwar' mi	0	0	8
rwadi, 2nd Kamathipura, hulls and Isr	0	1	14
end Sion	0	0	8
ories	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Khetwadi	0	1	10
tal	4	3	87
	8	10	111

returns for the twenty-four a.m., yesterday, give the

	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
wer rn ble- ar-	0	0	5
	0	0	25
	3	2	18
	0	0	5
	1	1	17
	0	1	9
	0	0	5
	0	0	0
	0	0	9
	0	0	7
		4	93

OR OPS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—BINGHAM—June 11, at All Saints' Parish Church Clebampton, Harry, son of the late Colt KS Blake, C B, Raval (late Bombay) Art, to Gertrude, daughter of the late T Bingham.

CROWE—BLOUNT—June 11, at Belfast, G W Crowe to Rose Eva Hore, daughter of the late Lieut Col Blount, R N.

HETT—RICHARDSON—June 10, at Kingston on Thames, R Hett to Edith May Katherine, daughter of Lieut Col Richardson.

HUNTER—GRAHAM—June 11, at St Andrew's Church, St Andrews, Capt W J H Hunter, 15th Bombay Inf, son of the late Lieut Col F M Hunter, CB, C S I, to Alice daughter of P Graham, R A, LL D.

KENT—DAVIDSON—June 14, at St Mary's Church, Glasgow, Lionel, son of J J O Kent, and grandson of the late General Dunsterville, to Ida Lillian, daughter of T Davidson.

McDOUALL—PENNINGTON—June 10, at the Parish Church, Frimley, Capt R McDouall, D S O, the Buffs (South African Constabulary), to Mabel Constance, daughter of Gen, C R Pennington, C B.

MACLEOD—COWPAR—June 11, at Dundee, R J M Macleod fleet paymaster, Royal Navy, H M S Hannibal, to Marjory Frances Cowpar, daughter of the late J Cowpar.

SCOTT-O'CONNOR—MANSFIELD—June 14, at St Patrick's Church, Hove, V C Scott O'Connor, Comptroller of Assam, to Dora Georgiana daughter of the late R Mansfield, vicar of Hexham.

SLACKE—DIXON—June 14, at the Church of St Philip and St James, C O Slacke, to Miss Kate Dixon, daughter of Sir D Dixon, D L (Lord Mayor of Belfast.

DEATHS.

BEACHCROFT—June 13, at Fair Terrance, Ayr, Anna Hunter, wife of the late R Beachcroft and daughter of the Capt A H Wood, H E I C S.

BOND—June 15, at Traumington Street, Cambridge, F G, son of major F G Bond, R E, aged 20.

CAMPBELL—June 11, at Thames Ditton, E FitzG F, son of the late Col Sir E FitzG Campbell, Bart, aged 46.

CURRIE—June 13, at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Lieut Col F A Currie, late the Norfolk Regt, aged 50.

HARRISON—June 16, at Westgate Terrace, South Kensington, widow of the late Surg Major J Harrison, F R C S, Grenadier Guards, aged 80.

KERR—June 12, at The Cottage, South Collingham, Emily Maria Mardon, daughter of the late Capt H Kerr, H E I C S, and grand-daughter of the late General J Kerr, E I C S.

LIVESEY—June 14, Sir J M Livesay, Bart.

OLIPHANT—On the 17th May, at Downhurst, Ealing, Henry Laurence Oliphant, of the Bengal Civil Service (retired), in his 86th year.

RAIT—June 13, Lieut Col A J Rait, C B, late Royal Horse Art, aged 63.

STOPFORD—On June 10th, at Montreux Switzerland, Brigadier General Arthur Bouverie Stopford, Royal Artillery, aged 56.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STANES—June 30, at Eckford, Cotacamund, the wife of H T Stanes, Terranis Estate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREEN—LUXA—July 2, at St Mathias's Vepery, Madras, by the Rev Arthur A Sharp, M A, Senior Chaplain, George Mark Green, Civil Apothecary, Palmaner, to Jeanie, Lizzie Luxa, widow of Sheffield Luxa.

DEATH.

HARDY—July 2, at Surummugalm, Salem, Surgeon-Lieutenant Mark Arthur Hardy, I M S, (retired), aged 61 years.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 5-0m. 0-42n. Low water 5-51m. 0-48n.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

FOOTBALL.

Gymkhana vs. Oxford L. I.

MR. A. C. A. Abdul Latiff, B. A., L.L.B., Bar.-at-Law, has passed the Law Tripos Part II. examination in the first class with honours.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s s. Pangola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on the 7th and 8th instant.

CRUSHED BETWEEN BUFFERS.—At the Victoria Terminus on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Appa Luximon, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-two years. On Saturday afternoon the deceased along with some other labourers was engaged in hand shunting some waggons in the railway yard at the Victoria Terminus when he accidentally got between the buffers of two waggons and was crushed. He died almost on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Draycup at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Valli Mahomed a resident of Madanpoorn, was charged by Mr. Kazi Abdul with importing buffalo meat into Bombay from Cooria without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner on the 10th April last. The accused, it was alleged was in the habit of importing meat into Bombay and even after his first arrest, he repeated the offence on two occasions. He was fined Rs. 50. He was further charged with committing a similar offence on the 29th April and 3rd May. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each count, a total of Rs. 150 on all the charges.—Two other Mahomedans named Kadarbhoy Abdul Rahiman and Haji Ali were convicted on a similar charge and were fined Rs. 80 and Rs. 100, respectively.

THE LITERARY FRATERNITY.—The Literary Fraternity which was founded some four years ago by Mr. V. D. Kamat, now its general secretary held its annual gathering yesterday in the Literary Fraternity Lodge opposite Javjee Buildings, Chikal Wady, Tardeo. It was started in 1899 with the object of establishing literary and brotherly relations between the members irrespective of caste creed, sex, or station and maintaining a free exchange of thought and knowledge on the one hand, and affording personal help in sickness, pecuniary assistance in difficulty, and recommendatory help in social introductions, etc., on the other. Mr. K. Nageswar Ram is the president of the fraternity. The members met at the Lodge yesterday afternoon, which was passed in introductions and conversation, tiffin, and indoor and outdoor games. A meeting, to which a number of guests were invited, was held in the evening, at which a prologue and addresses were delivered by members, followed by a dinner, musical entertainment, and refreshments.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Shamcharan Babunalek, a goldsmith, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of four tolas and-a-half of gold, belonging to the firm of Ramji Bhagwan and Company. It appeared from the evidence that accused was given six tolas and three-fourths of gold to work upon by his masters Last evening when Mr. Atmaram Purshotam, a partner in the firm, took the weight of the gold entrusted to the accused he found it short by four tolas and-a-half. Accused was then handed over to the police. He made a statement to the police that the gold was sold to two persons, named Dadabhoy Manakjee and Ganesh Ramchandra. The original gold had been disposed of, but the police recovered an equivalent quantity from both Dadabhoy Manakjee and Ganesh Ramchandra. The accused stated in his defence that complainants owed him money and did not give it to him when he asked for it. Subsequently he fell ill and was badly in want of money. Therefore he disposed of the gold piece. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

WITH reference to the presence of European pensioners among the Mutiny survivors at the Delhi Durbar, we find that Officers Commanding Districts have been requested to obtain the names of any British soldiers and any Europeans and Eurasians who bore arms at Lucknow and Delhi, who would

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

THE match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A., played on the Gymkhana's ground on Saturday, was fraught with many surprises and many changes of fortune. It has been the luck of the Gymkhana this season to win the toss and as was the case the previous week they elected to bat first. The wicket was hard and brittle, and, judging by the way the batsmen slipped about on it, did not promise great things. Messrs. Milne and Aston were the first to take their stand at the wickets, being opposed by Messrs. Stevens and Lynn respectively. From the outset the batsmen had an unhappy time of it, and for an hour there was a series of disasters. The ball shot in treacherously and neither batsmen could do much against the bowling. Milne was summarily dismissed and Aston played very tentatively with Lynn's deliveries. The first wicket was down with the score at 1, and Capt. Kendall, who was the next comer quickly shared the fate of his predecessor and disconsolately left the wicket before half a dozen runs had been put on. The dismissal of two batsmen, who as a rule may be confidently looked upon to get at least into double figures was not encouraging for the Gymkhana. Aston by careful hitting managed to gather a run here and there, but meanwhile Paymaster Leon was dismissed for four, and Major Walton and Capt. Tompkins were dismissed in consecutive overs without having altered the complexion of the score sheet to the extent of a single run. With five wickets down for 29, things were looking very black indeed. Then Cheetham came in and for a second or two it seemed as though the rot had been stopped. Very quickly, however, Aston who had been responsible for almost the whole of the score up to that point, was dismissed and Major Rogers took his place. Then came the surprise of the day. For a time both batsmen played furtively; but soon Cheetham got a pretty one to the boundary. This marked the change of the tide. Cheetham suddenly dropped the timid style which had characterised the commencement of his innings and by skilful batting quickly ran up the score, Major Rogers at the other end getting in a useful bit now and again. Lynn, who was pretty badly punished, was taken off in favour of Clark, but it was soon apparent that the bowling had been collared. Cheetham played a steady and yet skilful game, never giving a chance. An appeal against him for a catch at the wicket was not sustained, and he still continued to hit all round, boundaries being frequent. A feature of his play was that he never once hit the ball up. Most of his runs came from neat cuts through the slips, and although Stevens seemed to have improved, he was hit pretty freely. Clark took his place for a spell, but this change effected nothing, and it was not until Stevens again returned to the wicket that Major Rogers and Cheetham's profitable partnership came to an end, the former player being bowled with the score at 103 and his own innings being responsible for a score of 24. Things were now looking up, and Cheetham played as well as ever. Sale came in and played careful and consistent cricket. With his advent at the wicket a smart shower came on, and though not of sufficient duration to hinder the match, it was just enough to impart a little elasticity to the wicket. Runs again came freely, and Cheetham continued his former tactics. With the score at 174, the innings was declared. Cheetham's total amounting to 90, Sale having put on 19. It was the greatest pity in the world that Cheetham was not allowed to go on and make his century. He has never played a better game, and he can never play more skilful cricket. His hitting was all clean, fine, and well timed; and he is to be condoned with on what, to him must have been a considerable disappointment. On returning to the wicket he was under the impression that his century was already made, and his chagrin can be better imagined than described when he discovered that he still needed 10 to reach the coveted total. However, there was much to be said in favour of declaring the innings. The light had been very bad ever since the first shower, and every minute the gathering clouds threatened to put a stop to the play altogether. In any case Cheetham is to be congratulated on his score. If he had obtained his century he could not have played better cricket. The quality of his hitting may be judged from the fact that he made fifteen boundary hits. The Gymkhana total was a miracle of cricket, considering the disastrous manner in which the innings was opened.

With a score of 174 to face the Y. M. C. A. had all their work cut out. Messrs. Harrington and Phillips took up the willow for their side against the bowling of Milne and Lynn. At the outset they were none too comfortable. Milne bowled two maidens and Lynn one before a run was scored. Lynn's deliveries were rather bothering, and for a time neither batsman dare hit him. He kept a good length, but could not get on the wicket, and Cheetham was put on in his place. Then Harrington began to hit out, and the score was rapidly run up to seventy before Phillip's wicket fell, George coming in the bowling was fairly collared. Various changes were tried but to no purpose. There was little to choose between the two batmen. Both played stylish cricket through, Harrington hit rather more freely than his partner. Neither gave any chances. Towards the end of the match the position was interesting. At about a quarter to 6 o'clock the Y. M. C. A. required only 40 runs to win, and speculation gave place to some excitement. Contrary to anticipations, however, stumps were drawn at six o'clock the match ending in a draw very much in favour of the Y. M. C. A.

In regard to the bowling one can only speak in praise of Steven's performance. Throughout he bowled consistently well, and it was due to no fault of his that the Gymkhana score mounted so rapid after the fall of the sixth wicket. He has a crious delivery, about which some people might be doubtful. Clark was the most expensive of the Y. M. C. A bowlers, and he met with no success at all. The fact that the Gymkhana bowlers were so unsuccessful was not due to the fact that they bowled badly. The fact was the batting was extraordinarily good. The ball with which Cheetham dismissed Phillips was a beauty.

The following were the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Mr Milne c Clark b Stevens	0
Mr Aston b Stevens	20
Capt Kendall b Stevens	0
Mr Cheetham not out	90
Mr Sale not out	19
Paymaster Leon K N b Stevens	4
Major Walton b Stevens	0
Major Rogers b Stevens	24
Mr Burney } did not bat	
Mr Marshall }	
Extras	17
Total	174

Y M C A

Mr H E Harrington not out	62
Mr H Phillips b Cheetham	28
Mr W B George not out	41
Mr G S Lynn }	
Mr J Stevens }	
Mr F J Clark } Did not bat	
Mr D Emden }	
Mr S Pearcey }	
Mr W H Boyton }	
Mr Holmes }	
Mr Patterson }	
Extras	9
Total (1 wkt)	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

	O	R	M	W
Stevens	19	55	6	7
Lynn	17	48	3	0
Clark	5	30	0	0
Pearcey	4	19	0	0
D'Emden	2	7	0	0

Y M C A

Mr Milne	6	32	1	0
Mr Lynn	5	19	2	1
Mr Cheetham	7	25	1	0
Mr Sale	5	24	0	0
Major Walton	4	20	0	0
Major Rogers	5	21	0	0

*Innings declared closed

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2ND XI vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH CABLE C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 19 runs. Scores :—

CABLE C C

Mr G W Cairne b Gratwicke	0
Mr H C Wallick b Gratwicke	12
Mr W C Perry b Ward	10
Mr H Blunt b Gratwicke	4
Mr R T Byton b w b Shaw	32
Mr A A Spilling c Binning b Ward	0
Mr N George c Aspinwell b Gratwicke	6
Mr A Thomas b Gratwicke	6
Mr A Barry b Ward	25
Mr G Vowles c Garwood b Triggs	14
Mr T Lowe not out	0
Extras	11
Total	117

GYMKHANA 2ND XI

Mr Heyland l b w b Perry	3
Mr Binning b Perry	0
Mr Ward not out	64
Capt McDonadi b Perry	21
Mr Gratwicke b Perry	8
Capt Garwood c Wallick b Perry	0
Mr Triggs b Thomas	0
Mr Shaw b Thomas	11
Mr Aspenwell run out	0
Mr Astell b Vowles	6
Extras	13
Total	136

RALLI BROS C. C. vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a draw. The following are the scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Mansurkar b Writer	0
Mr Telang c Batliwala b E Rodgers	45
Mr Pal b Writer	15
Mr Mehta c Panthaki b E Rodgers	19
Mr Agaskar l-b-w b Writer	24
Mr Khote b Sorab Batliwala	19
Mr Bhatvadekar b Writer	3
Mr Dhandekar not out	18
Mr Shunkar not out	4
Mr Prabhakar }	
Mr Khandekar } Did not bat	
Extras	17
Total	164*

*Innings declared closed

RALLI BROTHERS C C

Mr Sorabjee Batliwala not out	47
Mr P H Davur b Mehta	13
Mr E G Rodgers c Prabhakar b Shinkar	18
Mr J C Maldiwalla l b w b Shinkar	1
Mr F F Guard b Agaskar	1
Mr D N Writer c Prabhakar b Agaskar	4
Mr M M Talpade not out	0
Mr J J Rodgers }	
Mr B B Panthaki } did not bat.	
Mr P A Davies }	
Mr M E King }	
Extras	19
Total	103

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday resulting in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 25 runs. For the winners Tamboola 33, Aban 22 (not out) C M Ali 16 and Abba 16 played well. For the Elphinstonians Shetha 25, Metta 16 and Pleader 11 entered into double figures in bowling Temboola took 4 wickets for 34 runs, and Abba 4 wickets for 14 runs for the Islam. Ashburner the Elphinstonian bowler performed the hat trick.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Mr Ashburner b Tamboovala	7
Mr Shetha run out	25
Mr Nanavati c Tamboovala	0
Mr Lowjay b Tamboovala	4
Mr Telang run out	1
Mr Mehta l b w b Abs	16
Mr Cooper b Abs	5
Mr Pleader b Tamboovala	11
Mr Khansaheb c Abs	6
Mr Eskimer not out	0
Mr Motiwala b Abs	0
Extras	6
Total	81

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr Abs run out	16
Mr C M Ali b Mehta	16
Mr H Mohomed l b w b Pleader	0
Mr Tamboowala b Mehta	33
Mr R M Sawji b Mehta	1
Mr Davoi Nensi c Ashburner	9
Mr M Ali Reza c Khan Saheb b Ashburner	0
Mr S G Tyabji b Ashburner	0
Mr Aban not out	22
Mr H C Tyabji b Motiwala	0
Mr Md Siddick b Motiwala	0
Extras	9
Total	106

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. WILLIAM WATSON'S C. C.

A match was played between these teams on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former. Scores :—

WILLIAM WATSON'S C C

Pego b Bam	3
D Pinto b Bam	4
L D'Souza b Bam	0
C D'Gama b Sorabjee	2
G T Jones b Bam	19
W MacDonnell b Bam	7
Jehangir b Bam	0
Mr Pereira c Khote b Bam	15
Mr A Todman b Bam	3
Mr T Fernandez not out	13
Mr Bapti b Samson	0
Extras	3
Total	69

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C C

G Bam b T Fernandez	2
K D Khote b W Macdonnell	0
Sorabjee b T Fernandez	45
A Pearson b W MacDonnell	8
D Samson b D Pinto	10
Mehta b W MacDonnell	13
Paori b W MacDonnell	13
R Varlikar b L D'Souza	1
Almeyda b D'Souza	2
Nardo run out b D'Souza	0
Nathoojee not out	0
Extras	5
Total	96

GRANT ROAD PROPRIETORY HIGH SCHOOL vs. FORT AND PROPRIETORY HIGH SCHOOL.

A match was played between the junior teams of these schools on Saturday. The first named School contributed 36 runs while the latter made 16 runs only. The Grant Road School won by 20 runs.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL vs. BYCULLA E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.

These teams met on the Esplanade on Saturday. The Esplanade School batting first made 67 runs, the chief contributors being Master, Motiwala and Dhalla 20, 15 and 11 respectively. Byculla responded with 40 runs, of which Gest and Sale put up 19 and 12 respectively. Madon and Kaka for the winning side bowled well, the former capturing 7 wickets for 15 runs only. The Esplanade High School won the match by 27 runs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 20TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 20th instant. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Smith Mr and Mrs and two Misses
Humphries Mr
Swayne Col C H
Ratcliffe Mr J
Poole Mr W
Campbell Major
Dunne Sergt and Mrs
Russ Mr E
Willis Mr and Miss
Stocker Lieut
Bowring Lieut
Taylor Rev T E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Buckle Mr C E
Ross Mr R L
Lastman Mr C N
Barry Capt
Khosla Mr J R
Macdonald Mr A
James Mr H R
Chandavarker Hon Mr Justice
O'Connor Mr and Mrs C S
Worsley Lieut
Ewan R J B
Hannah Mr J G
Singh Mr K H
Pearcy Mr C A
Lloyd Mr W
Foulton Mr J H W
House Mr F
Betts Mr, Mrs and infant
Reade Major
Berchotte Mons
Barwaker Mr H
Mitra Mr J M
Tiery Mr and Mrs R E
Palmer Mr C G
Risdale Mr
Mitge Lieut R
Stone Mr J H
Collins, Mr J S
Cousins, Mr W S
Ghose Mr A K
Kebbie Mr
Ross Capt and Mrs
Bird Mr F

FROM BRINDISI.

Dealy Major
Browning Mr
Gordon Col
Trevor Mr
Kenyon Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Georgiada Mr

FROM ADEN.

Boulton, Lt H
Haskard Lt J M C B

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C. COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head Quarters at 6 p. m., to-day (Monday), the 7th inst.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B, V. A.

Bombay, 7th July, 1902.

1. There will be a meeting of No. 2 Company, at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p. m.

By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt., B, V. A.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, JULY 6, 9

Sunday :—The barometer has fallen briskly in the North-east Arabian Sea where conditions are suspicious and storm may be forming. A cyclonic storm has formed in the Bay, and is apparently approaching the North Circars and Orissa Coasts. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, North-east India, Himalayas, and sub-montane Himalayas, and showers in the Gangetic Plain. West and Central Punjab, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Gorakhpur have received three inches. Light to heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast, Satpuras; and light showers in Gujarat, East Coast and parts of the Deccan and South India. Mangalore has received 9 1-2 inches, Goa, and Khandwa 4, Mercara and Karwar 3, Calicut and Hoshangabad 2.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. & O. Co's. Mail steamer Oriental Captain F. N. Tillard arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden experienced fine monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi met with moderate south-west wind and heavy south-west swell to Din Head from thence light north-east winds and considerable south-west swell to off port.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Kapl'ade In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cts
Previously registered	7 60	11 86	10 75	10 29
Sunday, 6th July	2 15	1 50	2 54	0 48
Total	9 75	13 36	13 29	10 77
Total fall to July 6th 1901	10 86	29 76	33 97	32 17
Total fall to July 6th 1900	21 95	21 92	21 90	22 60

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	10	75
July 5th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	7
Total	10	82

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Cation standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·592	SE	4	100·9	78·9	71	...	0·29	—1·88
Sirsa	29·552	ESE	7	102·3	77·6	71	..	1·89	—0·41
Delhi	29·570	E	2	94·2	79·0	75	..	6·82	+1·38
Agra	29·587	NE	4	97·5	77·1	71	..	2·10	—2·06
Cawnpore	29·566	NNE	4	99·3	80·1	81	0·17	1·33	—4·10
Allahabad	29·585	ENE	9	99·6	79·3	82	...	1·18	—7·09
Jhansi	29·538	NE	5	101·3	83·7	71	...	1·97	—6·4
Jacobabad	29·561	SE	5	110·3	89·0	76	...	0·27	+0·23
Karachi	29·555	WSW	10	96·4	84·8	77	...	0·35	—0·10
Jeypore	29·558	Calm	2	100·2	81·1	71	0·08	1·73	—2·06
Ajmere	29·557	Calm	3	98·3	82·0	72	0·22	1·97	—1·41
Deesa	29·542	W	8	107·4	83·4	63	...	0·67	—3·51
Ahmedabad	29·558	NW	4	105·3	83·6	64	...	0·09	—3·01
Bhuj	29·574	NW	13	96·3	81·3	83	...	0·10	—2·03
Jamnagar	29·587	WSW	15	99·1	81·8	80	...	0·22	—4·50
Dwarka	29·590	WNW	19	104	83·3	83	...	0·51	...
Rajkot	29·588	WNW	12	102·4	80·5	70	...	0·07	—6·77
Bhownagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasni	29·578	NW	12	102·1	83·7	61	..	0·45	—5·39
Veraval	29·569	WSW	14	88·1	82·7	88	...	1·05	—5·04
Neemuch	29·559

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FRASER (Hunting),
GORDON,
GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART (Old),
URQUHART.
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WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
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for extreme climates.
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Several Hundred pieces to select from.
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CHURCH GATE STREET.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902.

JONATHAN AS A COLONIAL ADMINISTRATOR.

The discussion of the problems of the Pacific has filled more space in the Press and in periodical literature since the publication of Mr. Colquhoun's new book than ever before. And although the position of America in the Philippines cannot be considered the one of most vital importance, it is that which attracts most attention, because of the change in the aspect of affairs it has produced and of the evident uncertainty as to its future which exists, even in the mind of America's principal citizen. The presence of Spain in the countless islands was a "quantité negligible". The Philippines had no political existence when Spanish priests overran them, and the people had no ambition beyond living from one saint's day festival to the next. With the Philippines occupied by the most pushful of persons, they became of considerable importance, and, as a contributor to a current magazine, urges "much that was formerly unlikely has now became probable; the United States will have to be taken into account by all the Powers interested in the Pacific to an extent very different from that to which limited their dealings with Spain". That is, of course, if America remains sufficiently long in the Philippines. There is reason for believing that is improbable. America's experiment in colonisation has not been at all successful. Unfortunately for the States her victory over the Spaniards was much too cheaply bought, and from that day forth our cousins across the water have lost ballast, of which they were almost very greatly in want. They looked for an uninterrupted string of successes which an all-wise Providence did not see fit to grant them. In the Philippines they found their level, as they will elsewhere ere long, for the policy of bounce and bluster can produce but temporary results. When the Americans took up the "white man's burden" they imagined that because we English had been able to fashion the destinies of inferior races, our achievements were attributable to certain peculiar qualities proper to the Anglo-Saxon race, which they possessed equally with ourselves, and that their administrative successes would be commensurate with our own. They were altogether wrong in their calculations. The lessons of experience go far towards accounting for our success. The Americans had none, and refused to benefit by ours. Headstrong in the extreme, they rushed into the work blindly, and by far the majority of them wish they were well out of it.

America has sought to subdue the Filipinos and govern the Philippines by the instrumentality of backwoodsmen. Mr. Rudyard Kiping in rippling verses advised them to "send forth the best you breed". But, says the anonymous magazine writer, to whose observations we have already referred, "the best they breed" are not to be bought body and soul in the United States for the paltry salaries which suffice to induce Englishmen to enter our oriental civil services, and on the other hand there are a thousand and one reasons why the cultured American of the better class should not consent to bring himself in a place of such restricted opportunities as the Philippines. One of the many reasons, we take it, is that the cultured American of the better class or for that matter of any class, is so lamentably rare a specimen that he can ill be spared. One or two really able men it is believed, may be persuaded to accept a few of the very senior appointments, tempted by the chance thus afforded them of making their mark in history, "but the rank and file of the American over-seas service can hardly fail to be recruited from the classes which of all lands are least expected to inspire the confidence or the respect of a sensitive oriental people". This is a polite and diplomatic way of saying that if the American commissioners and collectors were allowed in addition to their official duties, to sell type-writers, hawk keyless clocks, and do little deals in the McKesson and Robbin's patent medicines, or share profits with St. Louis jobbers, there would be no dearth of applications. Of the men who are there now we have learnt enough already to lose respect for them, and we are assured that unless the understrappers are grossly maligned by those who have had dealings with them, "bribery and corruption are almost openly practiced by many of them". And it is recorded by a "Blackwood" contributor, that he remembers hearing a worthy German merchant loudly bewailing the fact that while the Spaniard had been a cheap soul, content with a Mexican "real" or at times even with a few cents, the minor American official is a man of grand ideas, who bases his pretensions on the standard of the gold dollar, the said minor American officials being recruited from the nominees of Senators and others without any special regard to fitness. This though they are the very men over whose selection the utmost care should be taken, as they are the officials who come into closest contact with the natives.

Foreign critics join with American in regarding the outlook in the Philippines as one of extreme gloom. The former decline to believe that the States will endeavour to retain their hold on them, seeing in the President's remark of the other day a practical admission that the experiment had proved a dismal failure. The President threw out hints of independence. Nothing of the kind, exclaim the knowing ones of the earth. America will sell out and withdraw. Germany is the hungry dog of the Pacific. She conceived an over-seas policy a century too late, and finds there is no longer any land to grab. Why should not Germany buy the Americans out, lock, stock and barrel? The Filipinos will not work. America will not permit them to import Chinese labour. The Filipino will deteriorate and die out if the Americans hold on. Germany has no qualms of conscience about the employment of Chinamen for the present. A German asks for very little higher rate of remuneration than a Chinaman. But doubtless when the time comes that the German finds the Chinaman objectionable, he will discover effectual means of disposing of him. Under German Government too, the Filipino will die out for the best wrought schemes for the moral and intellectual improvement of the Filipinos whether of American or of German origin are bound to come to nothing. The States Government thinks it can educate the Filipino up to the standard of modern requirements among white races, though it has been impressed upon it that the brown man is not and can never became a white man, that he has certain qualities, certain virtues and certain claims on one's affection, but that he lacks the moral fibre, the continuity of purpose, the self-control and the altruistic patriotism which are essential to a people who are ever to be trusted with autonomy. At the same time, they are sufficiently intelligent to know that what America offers them is a delusion and a sham. Indolent, shallow, inefficient, in whatsoever they undertake the Filipinos are the last people in the world to be influenced by American methods, and had they taken the trouble to make inquiries into their character and antecedents, we imagine Admiral Dewey would have been ordered home directly he had fought his bloodless battle, and General Chaffee would have owed his acquaintance with the Philippines entirely to the map.

SPORT IN ENGLAND. It is very difficult to account for the very poor display of the English team in the third test match which was concluded at Sheffield on Saturday. The team that was pitted against the Australians was thoroughly representative—a better choice could hardly have been made either as regards their batting and bowling constituents. And yet it must be admitted that they failed miserably. Indeed the match seems to have been one of those in which neither team was at its best. The scores 194 and 289 by the Australians are no more a true reflex of their batting capabilities than the totals put up by the Englishmen. Looking at it all round, the match appears to have been a poor one, conspicuous neither for sensational bowling or brilliant batting. One surprising feature of the test matches has been the utter lack of success of C. B. Fry. He has played four innings, and in three of them scored all told a single run. This is a failure which suggests bad luck rather than bad form, for be he in the worst of form, he can generally be relied upon to get at least into double figures. In the first innings of the English team, which produced the paltry score of 145, MacLaren, Abel, and Tyldesley accounted between them for 92 runs. The scores of the rest of the team were therefore as insignificant as the total which they assisted in producing. It is more than likely that the result of this the third test match is due to the changing conditions which always accompany such an uncertain wicket as that at Bramall Lane. Since the agitation of 1896, which nearly resulted in the ground being condemned by the M. C. C., efforts have been made with varying success to make the ground suitable for first-class cricket, In 1897 it will be remembered Brown and Tunnicliffe made their record first wicket score in the match against Sussex. That record has since been broken, but at the time it was hailed as a direct result of the efforts of the ground committee, who had spent a considerable sum in renewing the wicket. But since that date, things have gone back to their old state. Only a fortnight ago Yorkshire was sensationally beaten on the same wicket, by Somerset, the aggregate of the four innings only amounting to 344 and Yorkshire being responsible for the ridiculous totals of 74 and 84 in the first and second innings respectively. This is a case in point. It is perfectly obvious that the champion county can do better than that, and that Somerset (who were the winning team) could knock up better scores than 86 and 106. One would imagine that after such a performance Yorkshire would be inclined to forsake the ground for ever. The wicket is a bad one under all circumstances; the enclosure is surrounded by huge factories which continually belch forth volumes of smoke, sometimes to such an extent as almost to obscure the wicket, the light is always more or less bad. It is surprising tha the ground should have been chosen fo a test match. Only from this point of view at any rate is any explanation forthcoming as to the poorness of the scores; though of course the defect of the English team is still left unexplained. The University match has resulted in a not altogether unexpected victory for Cambridge by five wickets. Up to June 19th, there was not much to choose between the two teams, the only victories the Light Blues could point to being over Mr. Leveson-Gower's team and London County C. C., while the Oxonians also had two victories to their credit over Ireland and Surrey. The Cambridge men, however, had been showing better all-round form, and by common consent were regarded as the stronger team of the two, although strangely enough they sustained a much severer defeat at the hands of the Australians than Oxford did, the latter being defeated by an innings and 43 runs against Cambridge's defeat of an innings and 183 runs. Again the Ireland team defeated Cambridge by 58 runs, whereas Oxford defeated the Irishmen by 62 runs. Despite this apparent superiority of the Oxford team, the Light Blues were most fancied for the Varsity match, as up to the time the last mail, left several places remained to be filled in both teams, it is not possible to give the exact composition of the teams, but they were selected from the following players :—(Cambridge) S. H. Day, C. H. M. Ebden, J. Gilman, E. M. Dawson, L. V. Harper, E. F. Penn, R. N. R. Blaker, E. R. Wilson, K. R. B. Fry, C. E. Winter, L. T. Driffield, F. A. S. Sewell, F. B Wilson, and G. Howard-Smith. (Oxford) F. H. Holline, C. H. B. Marsham, E. W. Dillon, H. J. Wyld, W. S. Medlicott, M. Bonham-Carter, W. H. E. Evans, G. W. F. Kelly, R. S. Darling, F. G. Whately, R. C. W. Burn, A. C. von Ernsthanson, L. H. Heathcote-Amory, and R. A. Williams. Sixty-eight matches have now been played, of which Cambridge have won thirty-three and Oxford twenty-nine, the other six having been left drawn.

THE WEATHER FORECAST. THE Home papers to hand by the mail publish telegraphic excerpts from "the forecast of the Meteorological Department" which Simla correspondents deny was ever issued. Correspondents out here have wired to their journals: "The Meteorological Department predicts a deficiency of rain almost everywhere in Bombay Presidency, particularly in Guzarat, and the Government has been warned to prepare for a severe famine". No explanation as to the origin of the report is yet forthcoming, but it is high time it was. If the report which first saw the light in Labore is really and truly a genuine document, it affords another illustration of the very unsound and unsatisfactory state of affairs in Government offices at Simla. It appears that the provisions of the Official Secrets Act are insufficient to ensure secrecy and to keep for the use of Government only documents not intended for publication. In fact it is not too much to say that the Official Secrets Act is practically a dead letter. Scarcely a week passes but secrets are divulged. When the notice inviting the tenders for the new loan was published, the utmost care was observed, and the notices were issued to the Press in Bombay after midnight on Sunday, just in time for publication in Monday morning's issue. Yet the whole of the contents of the notification was public property in the bazaar on Saturday afternoon, and had its effect on the price of Government Paper.

THE recent rainfall in the distressed Hissar District of the Punjab has been sufficient to fill the village tanks with water. The central poor-house at Hansi will probably be closed within the next few days.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR, who proceeded to England in April last, returned to Bombay on Saturday by the English Mail steamer Oriental.

THE name of Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, a member of the Corporation, is included among the prominent Bombay citizens, who have been invited to the Delhi Coronation Darbar as the guests of the Government of India.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, after a trial extending over four days, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a common jury, Gordhan Gopal Soni, who was charged with abetment of theft of a will from the High Court safe, and with defacing the will of one Harivalabh Gulabchand was acquitted of all the charges preferred against him, and was discharged.

THE committee which has been sitting in Simla to consider the question of followers with troops on service will meet on Monday to pass its report, and the members from the Commands will return to their various stations a few days later.

THE Government has sanctioned the following redistribution of Native Cavalry: The transfer of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment from Loralai to Jhansi, the abandonment of Sirur as a Cavalry station, and the transfer of the Bombay Cavalry Regiment thus set free to Loralai.

DURING the first two months the Walker Hospital at Simla has been open, it has paid its way in spite of many extraordinary expenses. The Government has given the services of an Assistant-Surgeon for the office of House Surgeon, his salary being charged against Imperial funds. This step will certainly command public approval.

THE plague returns for the week ending June 28th show an increase in the total number of deaths being 1,684 against 1,294 in the week preceding. The principal figures were:—the Punjab, 1,026 against 712; Bombay Districts, 311 against 235; Bombay City, 43 against 44; Mysore State, 170 against 139, the United Provinces, 33 against 39; Calcutta, 37 against 56; Bengal, 20 against 27.

A BURMAN Lunatic on the 25th ult. took his seat on the Bench of the Honorary Magistrates and declined to leave till he was forcibly ejected by the Court durwan. Questioned as to why he acted in this manner he said that he deserved to be appointed as an Honorary Magistrate and that he had received rewards from the Government and that he was there to see the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE enquiry which has just been made as to the officers, subordinates, and menials, public and private, and their families, included in the entourage of the Punjab Government, taken up from the plains to Simla this season, shows a total of 1,024 souls. This is the number for which accommodation at Dalhousie will be considered requisite, should the transference of the Punjab Government thither from Simla eventually take place.

IN a past administration report of the Punjab it was noted by Sir W. Mackworth Young, under the head "Native States", that "the Rajah of Suket is reported to be very disagreeable to his own relatives, and complaints have, as usual, been rife of cruelty." We now hear from Suket of the flight from the State of the Rajah's eldest son, the Tikka Sahib, who has sought an asylum in one of the Hill States of the Simla District.

BESIDES the Central Provinces Municipal Bill, which is designed to assimilate the law of Municipal self-government in the Central Provinces to that prevailing in other Provinces, the Central Provinces Sanitation Bill is also likely to be taken up by the Imperial Legislative Council during the present Simla Session. The object of this latter measure is to obtain power to enforce the carrying out of suitable works of conservancy in villages, having populations sufficiently large.

OVER 63 per cent. of the whole number of emigrants despatched to British Colonies from Calcutta during 1901 came from the United Provinces, but the preponderance of these Provinces as a recruiting ground is gradually decreasing. The total number of emigrants who embarked for the Colonies was 11,951, though no fewer than 15,973 were taken to Calcutta. Many, however, had to be rejected for medical unfitness, and it is remarked that there was a noticeable prevalence of cerebo-spinal fever, believed to have been brought to the depots by the emigrants, and not contracted there. As far as may be judged by the statistics and the savings of emigrants which reach India, those who go to Natal are, despite all reports of harsh treatment which are spread from time to time, much more prosperous than the emigrants to any other Colony. During the year the 66,000 emigrants in Natal remitted to India savings amounting to nearly 12 1-2 lakhs of rupees, and there has been a steady rate of progression during the last four years, rising from Rs. 5-6-8 from each resident emigrant in 1898 to Rs. 13-10-11 in 1901. Of course the war may be responsible to some extent from the increased prosperity of the Indian emigrants. Some 3,708 emigrants returned to India during the year, and their aggregate savings amounted to Rs. 6,14,176-9-6, or an average of Rs. 165-16-2, a very nice little nest-egg for an Indian peasant starting life again in his own country.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

HOME.

ART.—At Christie's, on the 14th, a portrait by Romney of Miss Sarah Rodbard, afterwards wife of Sir Eyre Coote, realized 10,500 guineas.

An Amalgamation has been arranged between the Union Bank of London (Limited) and Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

Cricket was greatly interfered with last week by the rain. The only match played to a conclusion was Lancashire v. Somerset, the latter winning by nine runs. On the 13th Middlesex drew with Essex, and the Australians beat the South of England. Yorkshire were beaten by Somerset, and Kent were badly beaten by Lancashire. Notts defeated Sussex, and Warwick-shire drew with Leicestershire.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of York at his Diocesan Synod last week discussed the reservation of the Sacrament and fasting communion.—The English Church Union held its annual meetings on the 12th. Lord Halifax, in his presidential address, dwelt on the desire for greater unity now showing itself among all religious bodies.

Law.—In the case of the London and Globe Finance Corporation v. Montgomery judgment has been given for the defendants.—Miss Julie Opp, the actress, has obtained a divorce from her husband, Robert Loraine.—Baron Halkett has been divorced on the ground of his cruelty and adultery.—Mr. Justice Joyce has granted an injunction to prevent the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants from employing the funds of the Society for the defence of its secretary in the Taff Vale conspiracy case.—In the Admiralty Division, the torpedo-boat destroyer Salmon and the steamer Cambridge have been held to be both to blame for their collision.—Arthur Lynch, M. P., 40 was again brought up at Bow-street, on the 14th, charged with high treason.

London.—Lord Salisbury last week received a deputation from several metropolitan boroughs and adjoining districts, urging the importance of passing the Water Bill this Session.—The London School Board's expenditure for last year was £3,122,702 and the estimated expenditure for this year is £3,250,000 or £127,298 more than last year.—A House of Commons Committee has rejected the scheme for a tramway line from the south side of Hammersmith-bridge to the Broadway.—The County Council has decided to ask Parliament for power to establish a steamboat service on the Thames; also to purchase the Marble-hill estate, Richmond.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 17th, the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteers Bill was read a second time, and Lord Selborne made a statement on the question of warships and armour-piercing shot.—In the House of Commons on the 12th, after a reference to Mr. Lynch's arrest, votes were passed for the British Museum, prisons, and reformatory and industrial schools. On the 16th, the Finance Bill passed through Committee, attempts to exempt maize and rice from the corn duty having been defeated. The Licensing Bill was then considered on report. On the 17th the Education and Licensing Bills were again discussed. On the 18th the Finance Bill was ordered for third reading.

The Alien Immigration Commission has taken evidence from a Dane who had resided 40 years in the East-end, as to the influx of foreign Jews, and from Dr. Thomas, medical officer for Stepney, who gave evidence as to food adulteration and overcrowding in that district, and expressed the opinion that the present law would never do away with overcrowding.

The Coronation.—A Church parade of the colonial troops was held on Sunday in the Alexandra Palace. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Sinclair.—Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, arrived in England on the 14th and in an interview expressed some interesting opinions on South Africa and the forthcoming colonial conference. Mr. Seddon spoke on the 7th at the annual New Zealand banquet, and dealt at some length with the question of preferential trade.—The Coronation banquet of the Royal Asiatic Society to the Indian representatives took place on the 17th. Lord Reay presided, and among those who took part were the Duke of Connaught, Maharaja Sindhia, Sir J. Jejeebcoy, Lord Elgin, Lord Roberts, Maharaja Sir Perteb Singh, and Lord George Hamilton. The Duke of Connaught announced that at no distant date the Prince and Princess of Wales hoped to visit India.—The Duke of Connaught inspected the colonial and Indian troops at the Alexandra-park camp on the 18th.

The King received on the 13th addresses of loyalty and congratulation on the conclusion of peace from the City of London and the London County Council. His Majesty, in replying, expressed his sense of the perseverance and bravery with which the war had been carried on, and the courage displayed by our late opponents; he hoped that loyalty and friendship would replace the bitter feelings of the past in South Africa, and lead to an era of peace and prosperity.

The King and Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, went to Aldershot on the 14th and were present at a torchlight tattoo. On Sunday the King was confined to his room by an attack of lumbago following on a chill. His Majesty was able to drive back to Windsor on the following day. In his absence the Queen reviewed the troops, 30,000 strong, on Laffan's Plain. On the 17th the King took a drive in a closed carriage. Though his Majesty did not visit Ascot, the Royal procession included the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. On the 18th his Majesty and the Queen had a two hours' drive in an open carriage. In view of the severe strain of the Coronation festivities, the King has been advised to forgo all public engagements in the meanwhile.

The Prince of Wales, presiding on the 13th at the annual Civil Service dinner, bore grateful testimony to the services rendered to the country by the various civil departments, and described silent work and silence under criticism as the special characteristics of the Civil Service.

THE EMPIRE.

New Zealand.—Dr. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland and Primate of New Zealand, has resigned.—A meeting of delegates of labour unions has strongly condemned the Arbitration Act and Court.

South Africa.—Lord Kitchener telegraphed on the 17th that all the surrenders in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony were completed. The total was 17,521, 620. A later telegram from Cape Colony brings the total up to 18,490.—Lord Kitchener has sent to Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet a telegram placing on record his high appreciation of their energy and tact in facilitating the work of the commissioners. He states that the manner in which the burghers have come in has greatly pleased the King and deeply interested the British people, who heartily anxious to welcome them as fellow-citizens. Lord Kitchener feels confident that a new era of complete reconciliation between all races has dawned in South Africa.—At Winburg, General Wet visited the concentration camp last week, and thanked the women for the staunch support they had given to the Boer cause; but however bitter it might be, it was time to lay down arms, and he advised them to be faithful to their new Government, as he hoped the burghers would be.—At a dinner given on the 14th in Pretoria, to the officers of the National Scouts, speeches were made by Sir Ian Hamilton, Lieut.-General Grimard, Andries Cronje, Piet De Wet, Commandant Oeilliers, and others. An intimate friendship has sprung up between our officers and the Boer leaders. The National Scouts have been disbanded.—Despatches from Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were published on the 17th. Lord Kitchener describes some of the closing operations of the war, especially in the Western Transvaal.—The weather is reported from Cape Colony as favourable, parts, railway traffic being blocked by snow.

THE UNITED STATES.

Cuba.—President Roosevelt has sent a message to Congress strongly urging the concession of reciprocity to Cuba.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee has agreed on a Bill providing for a 20 per cent. reciprocal reduction for Cuba.

Shipping.—A freight-rate agreement is said to have been come to by practically all the companies running between Atlantic ports and the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN.

China.—Russia declines to ratify the Mukden Convention unless the British tariff is revised. The British Minister has also protested against "extra" reduction of the final indemnity, amounting to about 3 per cent. Our correspondent says the question is favourably commented upon.—Our Peking Correspondent reports the question of the restoration of the Imperial Court to the Chinese, and expresses doubt as to the wisdom of the course pursued by the British Government.—The German contingent in China has been reduced to 3,200.

France.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Government obtained a vote of confidence by 329 to 124.—The widow of Colonel Henry has obtained judgment for 500f. for libel against the manager of the Siecle, who published a letter regards the Atlantic shipping combine, which was directed against France and other countries, and refused to withdraw it.

Germany.—The Emperor has conferred on the Mayor of Nuremberg the order of the Black Eagle in connection with the jubilee festival of the city.—The Upper House of Bavaria has requested the Government to take steps for combating the abuse of alcohol.

Russia.—There are some signs of a change in the Ministry of the Interior, which is favourable to conciliation, but that hitherto the Liberal movement has been frustrated by reactionary influences.

Obituary.—Dean Cowie, Bishop of Auckland; John Spurgeon; Gen. Hoste; Mr. F. W. Maitland; Birkbeck Bank; Lord Borradaile; Lieut.-Col. D'Aguilar; Mr. D.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

HIS MAJESTY OUT OF DANGER.

THE KAISER AND THE KING.

ITALIAN COURTESY.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The seven o'clock bulletin says that his Majesty has passed a quiet day and that his constitutional condition is satisfactory. The wound shows more active signs of repair.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The ten o'clock bulletin states that his Majesty has passed an excellent night. He is cheerful and feels much stronger.

The doctors state that they consider the King is out of danger.

The evening bulletin will be discontinued.

LONDON, JULY 6, 9-10 a.m.

The progress made by his Majesty is in every way satisfactory.

The Kaiser, after distributing the prizes at the Regatta at Travemuende, read out a telegram announcing that King Edward was recovering, and called for cheers for the King of England.

The Italian Senate has passed a resolution congratulating King Edward on the improvement in his condition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, July 3rd, says :—

The "Lancet" this morning publishes an authoritative statement with regard to the condition of the King. It states that the wound is granulating satisfactorily, and all other conditions are most reassuring. These facts, added to the admirable constitution of the King, bode well for his speedy recovery.

THANKSGIVING FOR HIS MAJESTY'S RECOVERY.

HYDERABAD (SIND), JULY 5.

The Hindu community of Hyderabad organized special thanksgiving services in the chief temple for the favourable progress towards recovery made by his Majesty the King-Emperor. A feast was given to the poor. Rejoicings were observed and telegrams of congratulation were sent to the Viceroy and the Commissioner in Sind.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RECEPTION AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

GORGEOUS DECORATIONS.

A SPLENDID TAMASHA.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The reception of the chiefs at the Indian Office surpassed in splendour anything that has been seen this season.

The central quadrangle was covered with a huge canvas, tinted by distinguished artists, representing a moon-blistarry Indian sky, and conforming to the Indian sky-harts.

The stars were made to twinkle by an ingenious arrangement of limelights. The quadrangle itself was decorated on a scale of unparalleled magnificence as an Italian place, and formed an effective setting for the imposing presence, gorgeous uniforms and scintillating jewels of the Indian chiefs.

Music was provided by the Band of the Royal Artillery.

The air was heavy with the perfume of flowers.

There were three thousand guests present. Among them were included Lord Roberts, Lord Reay, Lord Harris, the Duke of Bercorn, Lord Lansdowne, Earl Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Sir W. and Lady Harcourt, the Hon. E. Barton, Baron Alverstone, Earl of Dbigh, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Wyndham, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Aberdeen and a crowd of other eminent personages.

The Prince of Wales entered the Royal Box where were already assembled Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and foreign Princes and Princesses. His Royal Highness used the quadrangle to a dais placed under a splendid canopy, and amid the strains of the National Anthem and the Tannhauser March the Indian chiefs passed in procession before his Royal Highness, each making a profound obeisance. The chiefs were followed by the Native Officers, each of them handing his sword to the Prince in token of fealty, and the Prince, touching the hilt, returned the sword.

THE CORONATION.

THE KING'S DINNER TO THE POOR.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Five hundred thousand poor dined in London today in celebration of the King's Coronation. The King in a letter to the Lord Mayor said that he wished the poor to pass a happy day. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Princess Beatrice and other royalties visited the various centres where the dinner was being given.

NATIVE INDIAN OFFICERS' AND THE KING.

ANXIOUS TO SEE HIS MAJESTY.

The native Indian Officers have petitioned to be allowed to remain in order to see the Emperor's face.

The Maharaj Kumar Tagore laid a wreath yesterday on Queen Victoria's Tomb, and also visited Windsor Castle.

FIRE AT LOURENZO MARQUES.

MILITARY STORES DESTROYED.

British military stores at Lourenzo Marques, valued at half million sterling have been destroyed by fire.

AT MEETING of the Parsis of Bombay held yesterday afternoon at the Allbless Bang, it was resolved to send a petition to the Government against the City Improvement Trust against the acquisition by the Trust of Punchayet Land.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF WORKS.

The Hon. Schomberg McDonnell has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of Works.

The "Times" remarks that the appointment of the Hon. Schomberg McDonnell (announced yesterday), who has for so long been Lord Salisbury's Secretary, will revive the rumours of Lord Salisbury's intended resignation.

[The Hon. Schomberg Kerr McDonnell C. B. has been principal Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury during his periods of office as Premier since 1888. He was born in Ireland on the 22nd March 1881 the fifth son of the fifth Earl of Antrim. He is a captain in the 1st London Rifle Volunteers, and served in South Africa during 1899-1900.]

THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

SUSPENSION REFUSED.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEW.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Imperial Government has refused to accede to the petition to suspend the Constitution of the Cape. Mr. Chamberlain in a dispatch to Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson says that the suspension of the Constitution of a responsible colony was unprecedented, and that an Act of the Imperial Parliament is requisite. He agrees with the Cape Ministers that Parliament should be convoked at the earliest opportunity with a view to the passage of an act of indemnity. He is assured that an earnest desire exists to avoid further strife and to allay the passions excited by the war.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Cape Suspensionists are disappointed at the decision of the Imperial Government and propose to continue the movement in Parliament.

[Government has apparently adopted the views of Mr. Graham, acting Premier of Cape Colony, who speaking at Winberg the other day, said he wanted to warn England. The voice of the provinces was inarticulate owing to Martial Law; therefore the signatories of petitions were not representative of the Colony. He wished English statesmen to pause before taking a step in the question. He did not believe that the Imperial Government would take the burden on their shoulders. If the Imperial Government decided on suspension, the Ministry would leave office with the knowledge that they had done their utmost for the people and their liberties. The power of Krugerism had been destroyed; the Afrikander Bond had been crushed; and they were now asked to suspend the Constitution, which meant to capitulate to the Bond without firing a shot, and to reduce the people's position to that of political helots. If they thought suspension necessary for British supremacy, and that measures would not be passed by Parliament ensuring that supremacy, he would not hesitate for a moment to concur in suspension, but the whole scheme was unnecessary. If we thought that Mr. Chamberlain would govern here for twenty years or Lord Milner, good and well; but what if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were in power! I am told that suspension is necessary to gain a Progressive majority, but I am certain that with the new registration, there will be a good Progressive majority. Mr. Chamberlain will have petitions and counter-petitions, and before November there will be an opportunity of the Cape Parliament meeting. Then Mr. Chamberlain will see how members support the measures necessary to ensure British supremacy. Would suspension allay racial feeling? What would the Dutch farmer think, who would be deprived of practically everything if his vote were also taken! The Dutch would return to their farms sullen and resentful, and bide their time. The Constitution if suspended, would not be given back until Federation was an accomplished fact; then the Cape would have no voice in the matter, and Natal, with responsible Institutions, would dominate the position. If Federation were forced upon the Cape during the suspension, we should lose control of the customs, railways, and defence, and lose the possibility of protecting the Colony from dismemberment. Nothing would prevent the Orange River being made the boundary of the Cape, or Bechuanaland being added to the Transvaal, or Griqualand East annexed to Natal.]

LABUAN AND THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

Mr. Chamberlain has declined to entertain the petition from Labuan praying for its removal from the administration of the British North Borneo Company. Mr Chamberlain is consulting with the Directors of the Company on the questions of schools and justice.

[A magazine writer this month describes the British North Borneo Company as the most unsatisfactory of all chartered companies. England's authority over Borneo only dates from 1846, when Labuan became a Crown Colony, but it was literally not until the British North Borneo Company who obtained a charter for the opening up of that part of the island, that Great Britain really acquired a hold over this territory which is of considerable value on account of its mineral resources. It is not possible to give it separate government, but the Colonial office can insist on the Company redressing the undoubted grievances of the colonists.]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the Test match the scores yesterday were as follows :—

England 1st innings 145, Australia 2nd innings 289, and England 2nd innings 73 for one wicket.

Australia has won the Test Match by 143 runs.

Cambridge has beaten Oxford by five wickets.

Surrey has beaten Derbyshire by seven wickets.

Gloucestershire has beaten Somersetshire by three wickets.

Nottinghamshire has beaten Leicestershire by 181 runs.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

China has appealed to the United States to use her good offices to secure the evacuation of Tientsin.

POLO.

The Freebooters Team has won the Hurlingham Championship Cup.

The Ranelagh Club has won the International Polo Tournament final, beating the Spanish team by 3 goals to 2.

THE CONFERENCE OF COLONIAL PREMIERS.

THE QUESTION OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Mr. Chamberlain presided at the Conference of

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OIL PROSPECTING IN BURMA.

NO LICENSE TO THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

LONDON JULY 4.

In the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton in reply to a question, said that he had ascertained that the Standard Oil Company had not obtained from the Indian Government a prospecting license for Burma.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA

LARGE ORDER FROM E. I. RAILWAY.

The East India Railway have ordered thirty-two locomotives from a German firm whose tender was twenty per cent. lower than the next English firm.

FRENCH MINISTER AT PEKING.

Mr. G. R. Dubail of the Tokyo Legation, replaces M. Beau at Peking.

RAS MAKONNEN.

Ras Makonnen has had an audience of the Prince of Wales.

THE MAILS

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

INCREASED PAY FOR OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

A resolution in the "Gazette of India" announces an increase in the course for Indian telegraph students at Cooper's Hill to three years, and the raising of the initial pay of Indian Telegraph recruits to Rs. 350 monthly and their pay in the next grade is raised to Rs. 450 monthly, to put telegraph officers more on the same footing as officers of public works, and to enable them to be educated to the required standard of efficiency. The arrangement takes effect from date, and recruits joining the Department this year and next will receive the Rs. 350 pay only in cases in which they elected to go through the three years course at college. It is also notified that all assistant superintendents in class seven, first grade, shall draw the increased pay of Rs. 450 monthly from the 2nd instant.

MR. HARDY RESIGNS OWING TO FAILING HEALTH.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

Mr. R. G. Hardy, who has been officiating as Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, since Mr. Fuller's appointment to the Chief Commissionership of Assam has, owing to indifferent health, been obliged to tender his resignation. His place will be taken by Mr. J. O. Miller, Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, who is at present on furlough, but has arranged to return to India in the middle of next month.

BAR DINNER TO MR. JUSTICE HENDERSON.

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

The Bar dinner to Mr. Justice Henderson last night went off very successfully. Sixty were present, the chair being taken by the Hon. Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Advocate-General.

DEATH OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

Swami Vivekananda, who a few years ago created a sensation in America by his lectures on Yoga Philosophy, died suddenly at Bebir, a suburb of Howrah, on Friday night.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent states :—

Pretoria telegrams state the place is rapidly assuming its normal appearance. Trade is active and the majority of restrictions of Martial Law have been removed.

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables :—

London is preparing to give a rousing welcome to Lord Kitchener, who will be met by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Lord Roberts.

JAPANESE TRAVELLER IN CALCUTTA.

Nakamura, the Japanese traveller who is touring the world, and paying his way by giving lectures, has arrived in Calcutta.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Saigon Bangkok imperfect.
Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Cable Mzambique, Majunga interrupted.
Bhamo route to China Interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique Guadalaupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenade interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Fort Dix, France, Puerto, Plata restored establishing communication with Martinique via the Northern Cables.
Restrictions on telegrams for and from Zanzibar Seychelles, Mauritius Madagascar British East Africa, German East Africa, Mozambique and Forenzo Marques have been withdrawn.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th July, 1902.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	8	0 p m	15	51
Teheran	6	8	33 p.m.	0	12
Suez	6	1	15 p.m.	0	42

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	42	0	2
" Karachi		16	0	3
" Madras	0	37	0	3

THEFT OF WATCHES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY, 5

Okhoy Coomar Dey, a Poddar, and his son, are being prosecuted at the Calcutta Police Court for being in possession of stolen property, viz., gold watches and other articles belonging to the Honorable Mr. Bourdillon, Messrs. Dunne, Gabbett, Ronald and others. Twenty-four gold and silver watches were found with the accused. The son pleaded guilty, but the father denied all knowledge of the case. The public are astonished that the police are unable to find any of the thieves.

THE ST. VINCENT DISASTER.

THE CALCUTTA SUBSCRIPTION.

The final list list of subscriptions to the St. Vincent fund give the amount collected as Rs. 4,898. A sum of £304 has been already sent to the Mansion House, and the last draft for £20 and 10 pence has now been despatched.

CHARGE AGAINST A TEMPLE CLERK.

POONA, JULY 6.

Sirdar Baba Saheb Natu, one of the trustees of the Parvati Temple, filed a suit against Govind Gopal, head clerk of the Temple Fund, charging him with criminal breach of trust by misappropriating Rs. 150.

On the 20th June the Sirdar went to the temple and asked the clerk for the accounts. The latter refused to show them and told the Sirdar that his name had been struck off the list of trustees. The Sirdar, before leaving the Temple, sealed the box and brought another trustee with him the next day when he found 150 rupees short in the cash.

The case will be heard shortly, before the Haveli Mamlatdar.

RAIN DISLODGES BOULDER.

In consequence of heavy rain on Friday last, a boulder on the Bhore Ghaut fell. The slip occurred between tunnels 20 and 21 and was soon discovered by the patrol men. The permanent way inspector and his staff were quickly on the scene and removed the obstruction. The fall took place between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and was removed before the morning passenger trains reached the spot.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, JULY 5.

In the statement of affairs of the Bank of Madras for the half year ended the 30th June, the directors declare for the half year at the rate of Rs. 20 per share equal to 8 per cent per annum. This will absorb Rs, 2,42,000 out of the handsome net profit of Rs. 4,38,320. The reserve fund is increased by a lakh of rupees and now stands at Rs. 2,450 000 The balance carried forward is Rs. 2,27,874 against the opening balance of Rs. 1,29,553.

RETIREMENT OF SIR HENRY WATERFIELD.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 4th inst., says that Sir Henry Waterfield, K.C.S.I., Financial Secretary to the India Office, retires, and will be succeeded by Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Assistant Secretary.

THE RETURN OF FOREIGN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Government is understood to be willing to release immediately the foreign prisoners of war who can pay their own passages, provided they do not return to South Africa. A German-Boer aid fund is now being subscribed in order to assist the German prisoners to return to the Fatherland.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Officers applying for leave to England are no longer required to certify that they will not apply for employment in South Africa.

Colonel W. H. Suart, R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery, Mhow, will be placed on half pay on the 21st July on completion of five years' service as a regimental colonel.

In announcing a few days back the appointment of the Committee under Lieutenant-Colonel Finnis to consider the question of officers' quarters, we stated that among the members of the Committee would be an artillery officer with knowledge of the hills, and an infantry officer with knowledge of the plains. These appointments have now been filled by the selection of Major Dowell, Commanding No. 6 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., and Captain Barrett, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAIL.

S. S. ORIENTAL SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

A RATHER serious accident befel the P. & O. Company's Mail steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, as she was enteringthe Victoria Dock. On entering the harbour early on Saturday morning, she anchored off Cross Island, and having discharged the European Mails and the passengers, she proceeded to enter the Victoria Dock with the tide. The usual course was taken to the Victoria Dock Gate, but there the steamer deviated considerably from the line she should have taken and crashed with considerable force into the "Bull Nose" on the south side of the dock entrance. The collision was felt all over the ship, but fortunately none of the ship's officers or crew were injured. The steamer was immediately put astern, and she proceeded through the gate without further incident.

The huge stern post of the vessel was bent and broken for some feet in the neighbourhood of the water line, and as she lies in the dock now her bow presents a very battered appearance. So far as can be ascertained, the damage is very considerable, but it is not of such a nature as would have made the position of the ship at all precarious even had the mishap occurred at sea. She does not appear to be making any water. However, the damage to the stern post will necessitate rather extensive repairs, and it is anticipated that the vessel will be in the dry dock for at least a month. Other than existing arrangements will have to be made therefore for next Saturday's ferry boat. The damage to the dock wall is inconsiderable, the vessel having struck the stone sheer. Some idea, however, of the force of the collision may be gathered from the fact that a huge boulder in the face of the wall, some feet across, was completely shattered.

Interviewed yesterday morning, Capt. Tillard said that the damage to the steamer was in a way not serious. Although it would necessitate rather considerable delay before the vessel left the harbour, it was not of such a nature as to interfere in any way with the unloading of the cargo. Of course had the accident happened when the vessel was proceeding at full speed, the results would have been very serious indeed, but the vessel was proceedingly very slowly towards the dock gate as was bound to be the case.

A diver will be sent down to-day to ascertain exactly how far the damage extends under water, and the vessel will afterwards be dry docked.

HEAVY rain fell in Bombay yesterday afternoon, and the roads in many parts of the city were quickly flooded.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CORONATION CONCERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3

THE abandonment of the Coronation festivities has converted what was to have been a very gay week into a comparatively quiet one. The State dance and the Coronation concert have, however, been held. The first took place on Monday night, i.e., just four days after the date first fixed. It was capitally managed, the amount of space cleverly opened up in the verandahs, to afford sitting room between the dances being such that the seven hundred guests could all be comfortably accommodated—a noticeable achievment in a building the size of the present Viceregal Lodge at Simla. A particularly charming feature of the entertainment was the illuminations to the west of the buildings. From the shamiana erected outside the ball room one looked down upon tens of thousands of tiny electric lights, outlining the grounds and cunningly devised so that one imagined a great lake in the darkness below them, while beyond in the distance, where the tiny points of colored brightness crept over the trees, lofty minaret and castled towers appeared, and it was difficult to remember that a city had not reared itself in the night, accross the gorge which separates Simla from Jutogh. The proceedings were, otherwise, very much as at previous State dances under the roof of our present Viceroy, whose public entertainments are amongst the most hospitably conceived and efficiently carried out of any of their kind.

The concert took place at the Town Hall on Tuesday and was a musical event of very unusual interest owing to the number of well-known amateurs who took part in it. It was indeed a gathering of the very best talent to be found not only in Simla but in India. Herr Buchner is a host in himself as conductor, and with such performers as Mrs. Mallaby, Miss Pelly, the Misses Arundel, Miss Hewett, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Franklin and Mrs. Laverton taking part in the orchestra, something altogether beyond the ordinary was expected. The hall, large as it is, was almost completely filled on the night of the concert, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor occupying seats in front, while the remainder of Simla, official and otherwise, bestowed itself in the body of the building. After a few bars of "God save the King", the orchestra rendered the beautiful Coronation March from the opera "Le Prophet" with precision and spirit, Herr Buchner conducting. A noticeable feature was the simultaneous finish, the performance amply justifying the labour expended upon its preparation.

Miss Francis Macquoid, whose varied talent entitles her to a premier place among the vocalists of the present Simla season, followed with an exquisite rendering of Schubert's "Erl King". Miss Macquoid's flexible contralto is always fascinating. The charm of her notes is not so much in their richness as in their purity and dramatic vocalisation, and the "Erl King" suited her admirably, the enunciation of the German of the song being a treat in itself. A tumultuous encore produced a dainty rendering of Gounod's well known serenade, the musical laughter that went with the refrain.

"Riez, riez, ma-bella; riez toujours"

being alone enough to account for the ovation at the close. Another gem of its kind was Mrs Mallaby's thrilling rendering upon the violin of "Die Meistersinger", with well subordinated orchestral accompaniment, Mr. Cowie conducting. This was played with restrained power and was much appreciated. The first part of the performance closed with Schumann's "Traumerei", rendered as an orchestral quartette, the musical balance sustained throughout. As an extra, Komzak's weird "Bosnishe Legends" was played, a veritable tour de force which was also encored.

The second portion of the concert commenced with Liszt's long symphonic poem "Les Preludes", an orchestral treat in which the idea of the piece was well brought out. This idea, the audience were told, is that life is but a prelude to that unknown which begins with death. "First comes Love, to suffuse with its rose tints the dawn of our lives. Soon, on all who love, breaks a fierce storm, awakening them from their sweet-love-dreams, and rending with its thunderbolts the stones of their altars. Then, crushed and bleeding, the soul turns for solace, to the spirits that preside over pastures, mountains and streams. But it is not given to man to rest over long amid the kindly sunshine of nature's gods. The trumpet calls, and freed at last from the toils of passion, and from the seductions of nature's restfulness, he takes his place in the strenuous ranks of the fighters, and finds in the joys of contest the fulfilment of his destinies". The preparation of this ambitious piece must have meant an immense amount of hard work for Herr Buchner and the members of the orchestra, but the result fully justified the trouble taken. It is seldom that anything so good has been produced at Simla.

After "Les Preludes" Mrs. Twining sang "My Heart at thy Sweet Voice" from Saint Saen's opera "Samson and Delila", with orchestral accompaniment, her powerful soprano filling the great hall and evoking an enthusiastic encore. A violincello solo "Andante, Allegro, Moderato", from Goltermann's Concert, by Mrs. Laverton followed. This was executed with a musician's touch and was warmly received. As an encore, Mrs. Laverton played Mascagni's "Ave" with charming feeling, the orchestral accompaniment being also good.

The concert closed with Beethoven's master-piece, the third overture to the opera "Fidelio", rendered with full orchestra. The story the overture is supposed to indicate is given as follows :—"Don Florestano, a Spanish nobleman, is imprisoned in a fortress near Seville, commanded by Don Pizarro, who schemes to do him to death. The scheme is prevented by the devotion of Don Florestano's wife, Leanora, who enters the service of Rocco, the jailor, disguised as a servant, under the name of Fidelio. In due time Don Ferdinand, the Minister announces his intention of visiting the fortress, and Don Pizarro, fearing exposure, determines to kill Don Florestano outright before the Minister's arrival. This plot Leanora, is able to circumvent. In the well-known scene, she interposes herself between Pizarro and Florestano, when the former is about to murder the latter, and the safety of both is ensured by the arrival of Don Ferdinand, whose trumpet-call is heard at this moment outside the fortress". The trumpet-call was very effectively introduced, and the orchestra is to be congratulated on the results of the hard work and concerted practice which their performance of this difficult overture betrays. Bouquets were presented in the course of the evening, to the two vocalists and to Mrs. Laverton.

The following was the composition of the Orchestra :—1st Violins.—Mrs Mallaby, Miss Pelly, Miss Arundel, Miss Hewett, Mrs Paterson, Messrs. Cowie, Revell, Hanson, Atkinson and Marshall. Second Violins.—Miss R. Arundel, Miss Franklin, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Buchner, Messrs. McGovan, Mann and Sanders, Violin.—Messrs. Slater, Pugh, Vokes and Hanson. Cellos.—Mrs. Laverton, Colonel Peyton, Mr. Pattison. Basses.—Messrs. Lawrence. Morris, and Curd. Flutes—Messrs. Quinn, Viner and Maiswarin. Oboes.—Messrs. Hardwood and Pattick. Clarionets.—Messrs. Wileman, and Couchman. Bassoons.—Messrs. Ferrand Robinson. Horns.—Messrs. Glennie, Quigley, Kiely and McLaren. Cornets.—Messrs. Vaughan and Lillywhite. Trombones.—Messrs. Cobb, Thompson, Graham and Whittoo. Euphonium—Mr. Brooks, Drums, &c.—Messrs. Greaves. Behan and Morris, (Harp) The Piano.—Mrs Carte. Director, E. Buchner.

The Amateur Dramatic Club are now rehearsing "Dorothy" which promises to go well with Miss Macquoid in the title roll and Miss Beresford Lovat, Mrs. Twining, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Tyler, Major Coope-Smith, Mr. Wilcox, Colonel Thomson, Mr. Barton, Lord Suffolk, and Mr. Loveday in the other principal parts.

PARIAH DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I really know not whether the dogs who keep on barking in DeLima Street, Mazagon, from 1 to 4 a.m., and thereby disturb the sleep of the residents are pariah or belong to private persons, who do not keep the animals in-doors. But I hope this letter will meet the eyes of the proper authorities, and steps at once be taken to destroy the dogs or to punish their owners.—Yours, &c.,

AMBROSIO.

Mazagon, 5th July.

ENGLISH POLITCAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY'S CORONATION BANQUET.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

WHETHER or not the Royal Asiatic Society is all that such a learned association ought to be, the splendid banquet given under its auspices in the Whitehall Rooms on Tuesday evening in honour of the Indian Princes, and other distinguished Coronation visitors from the East, was everything that it should be. This has been an exceedingly busy week socially, and we have had many important "functions" but all fade into insignificance compared with the great representive gathering numbering nearly 270, presided over by Lord Reay. This may seem rather extravagant praise, but it is no whit more eulogistic than the occasion demands. The arrangements were carried out by a committee consisting of Lord Reay, President; Sir Stewart Bayley Chairman; Mr. A. Naylor Wollaston, C. I. E., Vice-chairman; Major General Sir Owen Tuder Burne, Sir Charles James Lyall, Sir William Lee-Warner, Colonel W. H. Curzon Wyllie, W. Coldstream and Austin Low, members; with Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids and Dr. S. A. Kapadia as honorary secretaries. It might seem invidious to particularise, but I shall not be doing any injustice to the colleagues if I say that the leading spirit in the affair was Mr. Wollaston, who had no more zealous co-worker than Dr. S. A. Kapadia. Every detail seems to have been carefully thought out beforehand, and the consequence was that not the slightest hitch occurred. Conspicuous in gold figuring on the tastefully designed menu and table plan was the Society's characteriotical Asiatic design surmounted by the motto "Quot Rami Tot Arbores". At the cross table the Chairman was supported on his right in the following order by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Maharajah Sindhia, Viscount Cross, Earl Roberts, Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir James Fergusson the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Lord Barries, H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Lord Kinnaird, Bishop Thornton, Kunwar Harnam Singh, on Lord Reay's immediate left were Lord George Hamilton, the Rajah of Kolhapur, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Elgin, the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir Henry Fowler, Lord Sandhurst, the Sultan of Perak, Lord Lawrence, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir J. West Ridgway, and the Rajah of Bobbili. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs formed parts of a group of which Sir Stewart Bayley was the centre, and which attracted attention by the half dozen or more gorgeous footmen in attendance upon the Civil party. It was interesting to note that while the Royal Prince and the Indian Maharajahs were content to be waited upon by the ordinary waiters of the hotel, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were served by their own imposing looking servants. To tell the truth, the oratory was not of a very high order. The Duke of Connaught spoke well as he usually does, and his speech was made more interesting by his announcement of the coming visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. The remarks of Lord Roberts, too, were refreshingy free from platitudes, but his voice is not strong and in some parts of the room he was not very distinctly heard. The honours from the oratorical point of view were distinctly with the Indian speakers, but it was a pity that somebody did not translate Sir Pertab Singh's vigorous speech. We were not all like the Duke of Connaught who evidently followed every word and could be seen repeating a great deal for the benefit of Lord Reay. The report in the "Times" hardly does Sir Partab justice, "The Princes of India are", he observed, "loyal to the Government and so are the Imperial Service troops. I can speak for both, having lately become a prince, though in my heart I count myself a soldier first. In former days one of our leaders said that a Rajput's throne is on the back of his horse That is the throne I know best and love most, much as I value the exalted position to which I have been called as Maharajah of Idar". Sir Pertab's reception was, if I may use the expression, immense, and exceeded in enthusiasm even that accorded to Sindhia, who was also cheered with fervour. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy also had a cordial welcome when he rose to speak. The Rajah of Kolhapur must have felt rather astonished when he heard himself described by Lord George Hamilton (who proposed "The Royal Asiatic Society's" as the leading Rajput chief—a curious little slip for a Secretary of State for India to make. The toast was responded to by Professor Macdonell, and not by Lord Reay, as the "Times" says.

HIS MAJESTY AND ASCOT.

A good deal of feeling is being exhibited in Society over the attacks which have been made upon the King in connection with his meditated but unpaid visit to Ascot. Perhaps the indisposition of his Majesty put a fiercer note to this indignant resentment. On the Sunday preceding the commencement of the Ascot week his Majesty was publicly preached at from at least a score of pulpits. Only two or three of these critics have any significance or weight; but the unfortunate fact is that, insignificant or significant, their utterances had publicity in one of our great daily papers. Some of these utterances particularly those from the smaller men were characterised by nothing so much as by their uncharity. Here is one extract as an illustration—it comes from a man residing at that throbbing centre of life, Ryton-on-Tyne—which, like the minister himself, is absolutely unknown to the great mass of the the people; "We may be unable in one sense", said the holy exponent of the religion of charity, "to trust a Prince, who on the eve of his Coronation scruples not to join hands with evil-doers, and make a league with death". If the monstrous exaggeration means anything at all, it is that the King is in alliance with moral murderers. Under the circumstances this reprobating indignation is more than justified. The attack, indeed, is simply an outrage. Ascot, is after all, little more than a Society function, and it is only as a Society function that it has the Royal patronage. As a fact there is a sedulous attempt being made to Puritanise King Edward. The people I think would rather have the King as he is, as a man with generous human instincts.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

General Neville Lyttelton, the new Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, secured the affectionate admiration of Mr. Gladstone, by his many intellectual gifts. The most remarkable of these gifts is his extraordinary memory. But that seems to be in the family. The General's brother who was Mr. Gladstone's Private Secretary, has also a great memory, The Liberal leader used to place the utmost reliance in it. He never went to the trouble of verifying Mr. Lyttelton's references—he was convinced of their truth. He used to turn to his secretary in the most peremptory fashion and demand off hand a precedent for some meditated policy; and he seldom appealed in vain. The Private Secretary's memory is so vigilant that it will retain matters not only of grave significance but of infinitesimal moment. Mr. Gladstone was a great stickler for the rigid observance of the laws of social precedence—in that he was as conservative as the oldest fashioned Tory. He used to laughingly remark that those laws never really gave him any trouble. He could "rely upon Lyttelton" never permitting any baron with only three quarterings to have precedence of a baron who was the happy possessor of four. He knew his Debrett and Almanac de Gotha by heart; and his knowledge, Mr. Gladstone used to confess, was a great consolation to him.

Mr. Gladstone used to prophecy great things of General Lyttelton. He once averred that he was the most notable member of a very notable family. Yet it is a remarkable fact that, but for the accident of the South African war, he would now be on the retired list. He was within a few months of the age-limit when he was ordered to the Cape; and he then at once secured the rise in rank which extended that age-limit by several years. Of course this fact is not unnaturally being utilised by soldiers who have been peremptorily placed on the shelf to point the moral of their contention that the age-limitations which prevail in the army often operate so as to deprive the nation of the services of men just when their experience is ripest and their military equipment most valuable. General Lyttelton has now a new career before him, and a career which is generally felt even by those whose

heads he has leapt over, to be in harmony with his capacity. It is an interesting fact that his good fortune is not resented. This is the best tribute not merely to his quality as a soldier, but to his character as a man and a comrade, jealousy actually refuses to be aroused.

KING LEWANIKA.

Perhaps the most bewildered of all our visitors is King Lewanika, the interesting monarch who presides over the destinies of Barotseland. I can understand his astonishment. He came here expecting to be dwarfed in the presence of so many infinitely greater men. Every day during his voyage he had been instructed in the momentous character of the functions in which he would be permitted to play an insignificant part, and of the goat-like character of his own personality in comparison with that of the men among whom he would find himself thrust. However, he has found himself to be among the greatest of these great men. Society has made him its pet—it rushes for him, makes him the central figure of its receptions, and uses him as a bait to make its dinner parties a success. "To meet King Lewanika" now figures on a score of invitations. With all his astonishment, the King accepts the role with a certain uncouth grace. He has not yet cultivated the Grandisonian bow, and he is still in a good deal of perturbed doubt as what he should do with his hands and feet. But the man has a certain native dignity, which with the aid of a clever tailor, redeems him from the ridiculous. He has, too, been able to subdue the African grin, and his laugh is by no means forbidding. One hesitates, however, to speculate how all this insidious flattery will affect the destinies of his people. The King is certainly an intense pro-Briton. He is astute enough to comprehend that now that Africa has become the field of European ambition, it is well for him to cultivate a stong friendship with one or other of the rivals, Portugal he holds in contempt; Germany he suspects. "I would rather my people should be under the kind protection of England". This is a sentence he uttered the other night. In fact, an English protectorate is quite within the region of possibilities.

THE PROPOSED ZOLLVEREIN.

The most important diplomatic and political question associated with the Coronation is as to whether it will result in the adoption by the Government of a Zollverein policy. The most strenuous advocates of it ask Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and Mr. Seddon, the redoubtable New Zealand Premier. Mr. Seddon, by the way, is a much more chastened personage than his speeches at the Antipodes and at the Cape had led us to anticipate he would prove to be, then he seemed to be playing up for the role of an Imperious Imperial Dictator. He was the self-appointed Man of Destiny: and he propounded policies with an air of arrogant infallibility. Here, however, he has subsided into the simpler position of a man of importance. His propounds policies still—and his economic views reveal that he needs to study an economic primer, but he propounds them with a little of hesitant modesty in his tones. There is no doubt whatever, but that any Zollverein policy will be stoutly resisted by "an united Liberal party". The original Zollverein policy of Germany was, of course, Free Trade in character—its purpose was to overthrow the trade barriers of the German States. This new Zollverein policy cannot but be Protection in character. The Liberal party will oppose the policy on the ground that it would be commercially unwise. Mr. Chamberlain is known to regard the policy with a very fragrant sympathy. But the point is as to whether he will be able to convince Sir Michael Hicks-Beach? The Chancellor of the Exchequer would seem to regard the idea with aversion. But it must not be forgotten that a stoutly protesting Free Trader it is he who is the author of the corn and flour duties. The political Quidnuncs declare that he regards those duties as a sufficient sacrifice on the altar of Cabinet unity. Mr. Chamberlain wanted them and he yielded.

THE COMING ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

I am informed by a Court official of distinction that no definite plan or arrangement has yet been arrived at in connection with the meditated royal visit to India. However, the Prince and Princess of Wales have both indicated that they desire, if possible, that the tour should be carried out on the lines of their Antipodean holiday. In other words, they desire to make the sea-trip in the Ophir, a vessel with whose sea-going qualities they are enamoured, and they would if possible prefer to have the same convoy of warships. There is a story current that the Princess would also prefer to be accompanied by her eldest son. She is confessedly greatly concerned over the prospect of another entire separation from her family. However, nothing will be finally decided upon until the Coronation functions are entirely at an end, and the King and the Prince have had time to confer with the Indian notabilities on the matter.

THE TENTH HUSSARS.

I am assured that one of the cavalry regiments destined for India is the 10th Hussars. A pleasant story is being told in Society circles of one of the officers of the regiment. He had only been in South Africa a few months before he inherited a fortune of two millions. Of courses his friends anticipated that the war being over he would at once abandon his military career. This he has peremptorily refused to do. "I mean", said he, "to see India first"; and to India he will go. This young fellow—who, by the way, is a nephew of Lord Burton—performed an act of gallantry during the war which, but for the circumstances connected with it, would have secured him the distinguished Service Order. The War Office has decided that this distinction cannot be conceded in connection with any reverse, however gallant may have been the conduct of an individual officer.

MORGAN AND YERKES.

Thoughtful public men are beginning to look very grave over the financial operations being at this moment organised on so gigantic a scale by the Yankee millionaires Morgan and Yerkes. So far as they affect this country, this Americanisation of our markets is exercising a most disturbing influence on them, while its prospective results defy all calculation. It is not only that our financial and immediate financial future is clouded and darkened by them, but that the political consequences of them to this country, and to Europe may be of the most drastic and revolutionary character. The absolutist Tsar of all the Russias and the German Kaiser who appeared down to the close of the nineteenth century to directly determine the destinies of Europe for at least their generation, to-day in view of the economic evolution the nouveaux riches—Morgan and Yerkes have set in motion, appear but as flies on the revolving wheel of fate! But this is a comparatively small matter if the evolution is wisely guided and to ends of universal beneficence. But so far as the man in the street can judge, both Morgan and Yerkes appear to be acting in a very egotistical, if not wholly insensate manner; and at least they would appear to be acting in rivalry a l'outrance, with one another. If so, a stupendous financial crisis, of which in this country and in India we have hitherto had no domestic experience, may at any moment be upon us. This is what City men of the higher platforms, and accustomed to look things full in the face, and to view them not only from a private but the public point of view—tell us is what these men would already seem to be beginning to look forward to with real apprehension and even downright dismay. Both Morgan and Yerkes must by this time be up to the throat in their stupendous speculations: and when the time comes that there is a glut in the production of iron and steel, etc., in America—then will be the moment of almost unimaginable financial peril. Well, we shall see what we shall see; anyone who attempts to prophecy closer to the future than that is, as Voltaire says so compendiously, either a fool or a rogue.

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS.

I am informed that the settled policy of the War Office in connection with the time-expired men is to relieve the Indian soldiery first. There are considerable numbers of time-expired men both in South Africa and in England, but these have not yet been indoors, as have the Anglo-Indian soldiery, to extent the their period of service by a bounty of £18. In other words, the Anglo-Indian soldiery—and their number is roughly placed at thirteen thousand—have the first claim because of the fact that they should have been relieved a longer time since, as a solatium the South African and the British time-expired men will be offered the same eighteen-pound bounty.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

The Coronation representative of the City of Bombay is, like the other distinguished visitors being almost overwhelmed with British hospitality. Last Friday night Sir Jamsetjee, together with Lady Jejeebhoy, was invited to their Majesties' Court and had the privilege of entree. Sir Jamsetjee and his party were at Aldershot for the review and lunched with other guests at the club house. The same night I met him at the charming dance given by Sir Patrick Playfair and Colonel Lamsden at the Grafton Galleries. Seats for Sir Jamsetjee and the members of his family were provided in the Royal enclosure at Ascot, Amongst Sir Jamsetjee's other engagements this week have been an at Home at Lady Wrightson's, and a garden party given by Sir Henry Norman. Sir Jamsetjee and his family this morning returned the call of Earl and Lady Roberts. Sir Jamsetjee has been made an honorary member of the Athenæum and Oriental clubs during his stay in London. Altogether our distinguished visitors seem to be having what Americans call "a good time", the only drawback, as Sindhia amused us at the Metropole by saying, being the weather. But the weather now is on the mend.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AT THE LOWEST EBB.

We have received for publication the following extract from a private letter dated June 20th, written by a gentleman at home to a friend in Bombay:—

"The dinner promoted, on true Joint Stock Company lines, by the Royal Asiatic Society to the Indian and other Oriental visitors to the country, and held at the Metropole on Tuesday last, was as a social gathering of the prandial type, an undoubted success. It was appreciated by the visitors, and it was full of colour and human interest, and even the eatables and drinkables themselves were sufficiently satisfactory, although with a committee of quasi "pundits" it was a shocking solecism to serve the fiery filth known in India as curry before the rice was carried round! For all these pleasant and amusing things I must refer you to the newspaper reports, what I want to consider briefly is the weightier matter of the credit and dignity of the Royal Asiatic Society. It is painful enough that the Society in its present decadent, if not actually moribund condition, should have taken to eking out its dreary papers on the evening they are read with tea and cakes to gaily gossiping old ladies, and old maids, and limply lisping young maidens. But this new departure of the still venerable if already senescent Society as an entrepreneur of festal dinners, is one that strikes at the very root of its prestige and real prosperity, and has scandalised those jealous for the honour of Oriental scholarships and learning in this country. The fact is the reputation of the Society has steadily sunk lower and lower since the deaths of Edward Thomas, James Fergusson, Sir Walter Elliot, John Dowson, Childers, and others, until now it is at the lowest ebb, and if the Society only exists at all as a learned society, it is on the learned labours of its Secretary, Professor Rhys Davids, and the brilliant writings of that erudite Persian scholar Mr. Brown. And the secret of the Society's rapid decay is not far to seek. On the death of the above named men instead of seeking to replace them by younger men of similar specialised attainments, men who were thorough Orientalists first, and in the second place if at all, men of social position and influence, the debilitated Council went tuft-hunting and recruited its ranks from the peerage, and the official hierarchy, and fashionable society; until now it may be said of the "Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland" as of the "Church of Sardis": "Know thy works, that thou hast a name thou livest by, but art dead." It is bitter humiliation that this should be said of a Society the transactions of which were at one time looked forward to with the utmost keenness all over Europe, and which has planted so many cooperative branches in India, Further India and China. Now for well nigh fifteen years, save by one or two specialists, scarcely a paper appears in its transactions of the slightest value or even interest; and in fact these volumes have fallen beneath contempt. Lord Reay is an inestimable good man, a meritorious official, and certainly an authority on the administration of public education; but what has he to do in such a position as that of President of our Royal Asiatic Society. In that position he only marks the depths of drivelry into which the transactions of the Society have sunk; and his Lordship certainly emphasised his function as the Society's bathometer by the schoolboy's-prigzish schoolboy's-speech he made at the Metropole on Tuesday evening. He brought it to an inconsequent close with a tag out of Sir Alfred Lyall's little volume of antechesic poems. In this he showed the ingenuous schoolboy, and he got his reward in a really sympathetic cheer. For the rest of the Council, it has been too much built up on the same erroneous plan—which does equal injustice to the council, and the round aristocratic, bureaucratic and plutocratic old gentlemen, rammed into its square chairs. Mr. Wollaston, C.I.E., is indeed a distinguished Persian pundit; but on the Council he has rather distinguished himself as the founder of a series of medals to be given to the boys at our public schools who take up with Oriental studies; and again as the organiser of the dinner at the Metropole. Well, the medals are barely more within the proper scope of the Society's direct work than the dinner, although they may possibly subserve its purposes better; and while both undertakings testify to Mr. Wollaston's powers of organisation, these were already known to those who have knowledge of his official duties; and though the medals may be excused, there is no excuse for the Society to have gone out of its way to give—on payment of two guineas a ticket—a monster dinner at the Metropole; and provoke one of the "invited" guests to remark that the Royal Asiatic had become "a Cafe Chantant Society pour boire". Verbum Sap; for it is not yet too late to drag the Society from its slough of ineptitude and inefficiency, indecorum and indignity.

ZOROASTRIAN REPORTERS' JESSAN.

The Zoroastrian reporters of the Bombay daily press celebrated their third annual Jessan of Dai Dadar in Cama Baug on Friday eveding. It being the fourth festival day of the month of Dai and the day and the month both being dedicated to the Supreme Ahura Mazda, it is held in great veneration by the Parsis. Priests performed in the afternoon the prescribed ceremony of Jessan and Baj in praise of the festival, in which several members also joined. In the evening twenty-two of the fraternity sat down to a sumptuously supplied table, a priest having pronounced grace over the dinner before a fire in a censor, which was fed with incense and sandal-wood, and kept burning bright. Mr. Darashah Dorabji, reporter presided. The customary religious toasts being honoured, the Chairman proposed "His Majesty the King." It was received by the company standing, with three hearty cheers. Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Khershedji next proposed the chairman who he said would be shortly able to celebrate his golden jubilee as a reporter and a journalist. In reply the chairman said he would remembered the days when there was not a single Parsi reporter on the Bombay English Press. In 1852 his friend Mr. Edulji Rustomji, reporter was first taken on the "Gazette" staff, Mr. John Connon being editor of the paper at the time. Three years] later, on 1st June, 1855, he (the speaker), joined the staff of the "Bombay Times", which was then under the editorship of the celebrated Dr. Buist of the Munity fame. Two more Parsi reporters subsequently joined the English Press of Bombay, viz. Mr Edulji Sapurjee and Mr Maneckji Ratonji, the latter of whom rose and was Chief Judge of the Gondal State in Kathiawar. Mr N. R. Chichgar was a subsequent and valuable acquisition to the Press. After that period, the reporting staff of the English dailies had been chiefly recruited from the ranks of Guzerati dailies, whose trained reporters with a solid ground work of experience, had become an useful acquisition. The chairman then gave his vivid recollections of the Guzerati reporting of former days. The employers of the Zoroastrian reporters and the prosperity of the presses they were employed on and also the managers of the Jessan having been duly toasted, the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRI CAMPAIGN.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

PRAISE FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Major-General Egerton's report on the operations undertaken against the Mahsud Waziris between 24th November, 1901, and 8th January, 1902, is published in to-day's "Gazette of India, with the following remark: "His Excellency in Council agrees with the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the conduct of the operations under the direction of Major-General Egerton and of the services rendered by the officers and men under his Command."

In forwarding Major-General Egerton's report on the operations to the Government of India the Adjutant General, writing under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, says:

His Excellency is certain that the Government of India will agree with him in thinking that the admirable work done by the troops, under circumstances which rendered their duties specially arduous and trying is deserving of all praise and reflects the greatest credit on all engaged in the Blockade and the concluding operations detailed in the report. The Commander-in-Chief would specially draw attention to the fact that columns on four different occasions penetrated into the very heart of the Mahsud country with a minimum of transport, indeed at times with none whatever, and inflicted on the enemy probably more serious losses than they have ever experienced before. The present operations differed so considerably from the tactics of a regular expedition that in the first series of operations the Mahsuds were taken completely by surprise. Their heavy loss in men which such a comparatively sparse population is to them a more serious matter than is generally understood, combined with the heavy losses in cattle and the destruction of crops and defences, should prove a salutary lesson to them and His Excellency hopes that the severe punishment meted out to the Mahsuds on this occasion will eventually bear good results. Sir Power Palmer desires specially to bring to the notice of the Government of India the excellent service of Major-General C C Egerton, C B D S O, under whose able direction the blockade and the concluding active operations were brought to a successful termination. His Excellency also trusts that the officers mentioned in this report will be considered deserving of commendation for their good work and valuable assistance, and desires to draw special attention to the many acts of conspicuous gallantry brought to notice.

Major-General Egerton the course of his report gives a number of cases of good service and continues:

To Captain A. Mullaly, Chief Supply and Transport Officer the whole Blockading Force is greatly indebted It is principally due to his great energy and exertions that it has been possible to conduct the operations from so many and so widely separated bases. I have never met with a more efficient departmental officer and most strongly recom mend him for some mark of appreciation of his services.

Brigadier-General L. Dening, D. S. O., Commanding Derajat District, was incharge of the blockade operati from August last. To him fell the task of putting into execution the plan of the counter-raiding operations which had been decided on and of arranging details and to him is chiefly due the measure of success which has attended them.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. C. Tonnochy, 3rd Sikhs, has shown himself a very enterprising commander. His surprise of Makin and subsequent withdrawal with very trifling loss was certainly the most brilliant episode in the active blockad operations.

Major-General Egerton acknowledges his great Indebtedness to the Commissioner on special duty, Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C. S. I., C. S., for his ready assistance and cooperation in all the millitary operations undertaken or proposed, and also bring to special notice the following officers of the Militia; Major-R Harman, D. S. O., Commandant, South Waziristan Militia; Captain A. F. Ferguson-Davie, D. S. O. Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia. The services of the officers have been brought to notice by General Dening and the other commanders of columns; Lieutenant-Colonel Quin, 35th Sikhs, Brevet-Major Lucas, 2-5th Gurkhas, attached to the 17th Bengal Infantry, Captin Rice, 35th Sikhs, Captain Dodd 2/2th Punjab Infantry, Captain McBarnot, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Major Kirkpatrick, 1st Punjab Infantry, Captain Woodcock, 29th Punjab Infantry Captain Vallings, 29th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Kodwell, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Brevet-Major Taylor, 3rd Sikhs, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, 1-3rd Gurkhas, Lieutenant Channer, 1-3rd Gurkhas, Captain Parker, R. A., Lieutenant Branson, 9th Bombay Infantry, Captain Sheppard, R. E., Captain Cox, I. M. S., Major Ker, I. M. S, Lieutenant Peile, I. M. S., Lieutenant Fry, I. M. S. Major A. W. Chaldecott, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Captain H. S. Hammond, Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant C. J. Bruce Hay, Corps of Guides (last three for efficeney of signalling).

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

"AT MADHAV BAUG."

A PLEASANT evening entertainment was given by Rao Bahadur Curramsey Damjee, mucoadum to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., at "Madhav Baug" yesterday, in connection with the wedding of his daughter Luxmibai. The extensive garden grounds were beautified with rows of plants in flower and foliage, skilfully arranged; and were illuminated with chandeliers of incandescent lights and arches of gas globes. The reception hall, one of the largest in Bombay, was splendidly decorated. The floor was covered with rich carpets; while costly hangings and crystal flower-holders enhanced the attractiveness of the surroundings. The entrance was surmounted by an elegant transparency, inscribed with the word "Welcome" in gold letters on a red ground. The guests, as they arrived under this transparency, were heartily greeted by Mr Curramsey Damjee and his friends and relatives, and were escorted to the well furnished reception hall. They included many European ladies and gentlemen, merchants and others, and representative citizens of all sections of the native community, among whom Mr. Curramsey is regarded with esteem and respect for his unostentatious beneficence. Besides to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., he is also muccadum to the Bombay Port Trust, the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, etc., and has been employing his wealth in rendering valuable assistance during the prevalence of famine and plague, besides feeding the poor in Bombay and out-stations. He rendered much assistance to the authorities during the Hindu-Mahomedan riots and during the strike of mill hands and coolies under the guidance of Sir George Cotton. He opened the Dariashan plague Hospital at Mandvie, and maintained a plague camp at Mody Khana; and is at present constructing a drinking fountain and drinking troughs for cattle at Mandvie. His services have obtained the recognition of Government who have made him a J. P., and conferred upon him the title of Rao Bahadur. Mr. Curramsey's position in the community drew a large number of guests to the entertainment, for whose amusement a string band played in the compound, while in the reception-hall Professor Nathoo Manchashand gave an exhibition of his clever legerdemain performances, and a select party of native musicians gave a pleasing performance. On Saturday evening a reception was held in the same place, when leading Hindu citizens attended a "Hari-Kirtan" service performed in connection with the wedding. The marriage takes place to-morrow, when a large procession is expected to be formed at Madhav Baug" in the afternoon.

H. M. S. AMPHITRITE.

H. M. S. Amphitrite which arrived in Bombay on Monday afternoon and was at the flag-ship moorings, which being parted she went to the north transport moorings on Friday where she remained during the day, and in the evening went off to the Middle Ground Battery and anchored there.

DISTRESS IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following donation has been sent to the Commissioner N. D., for Relief of distress in the Northern Division:—

From N. W. P.—Rs. 500.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that towards the end of May an Irade of the Sultan appeared promising official recognition to all German charitable and scholastic institutions, whether religious or secular, in Turkey, and it then proceeds to give a list of 53 such institutions in Constantinople, Smyrna Salonika, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Beirut, and other places in Syria and Palestine.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji and the same common jury concluded the trial of the following case:—

ALLEGED DEFACEMENT OF A WILL.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Goverdhan Gopal Soni, committed by Mr. D. B. Binning, was charged with abetment of criminal breach of trust and abetment of fraudulently defacing a will. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Davar, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Jamsetsan Nanabhai, instructed by Messrs. Ardaslr, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., represented the accused.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Before Mr. Davar continued his address on behalf of the defence, his Lordship said he would put the accused a few questions. This was done.

The Judge: Did you know Madhavrao Kothare?—Yes.

Did you know him before May?—Yes.

Did you ask Madhavrao to give you the will of Harivalabh?—Yes.

Did he refuse to give it you?—He did not refuse. He said he would show it to me.

Did he ultimately give you the will?—He did.

On what day?—On the 4th May.

Where?—He came to my shop and there handed the will to me at 5-30 p. m.

What did you want the will for?—To show it to Vithaldas and Chhagan, who had said that if the signatures were genuine, they would pay Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000 to Bhaichand and compromise the matter. Do you say you took the will in order to show it to Vithaldas?—Yes.

Did you see the attestations on the will?—No. I did not see them, and cannot say in what state they were when the book was returned to me. Immediately on receiving the book containing the will, accused proceeded to say, he went to give it at Vithaldas's shop. He was not there. His mehta Chagan was there, and witness handed the will to him. Witness then described how he went to see Mr. Brewin at Poona, in what way delay occurred in his getting back the will, and when he ultimately gave it back to Madhavrao In doing so, he did not examine the will or the attestations to see if they were in the same state as before. Nor did Madhavrao when he received the book back. On one or two occasions when accused came to Madhavrao at the High Court, Vithal was with accused. He instigated accused to get the will from Madhavrao in order to see the attestations. Accused had no idea, when he handed the will, that Vithal would tamper with the will. Accused at first proposed that Vithal should come and see the will at the High Court, but Madhavrao objected. He said he could not show it him there, but would bring it to his shop. Bhaichand was poor, and accused used to assist him. He used to assist Gordhan Nursey with funds to carry on his suit. Accused advanced Rs. 200 to Bhaichand's solicitor. Accused never told Girdharlal that he burnt two books. He never burnt any books. Accused did not open the book when handing the will to Chhagan. Accused said with reference to the evidence of Mr. P. H. Dastur, that what he meant to mention to him was the will propounded by Bhaichand.

SPEECH FOR DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Mr. Davar, in continuing his address for the defence said he must be a man of perverse mind who after hearing the statement made by accused would still say he was a guilty man. Strengthened by that statement, the learned counsel asked the jury to conclude with him that the accused had no dishonest intention in getting the will from Madhavrao. He gave no consideration to Madhavrao for giving him the will. The prosecution had produced some entries in the books, which had nothing to do with the matter, but had failed to prove anything. To have taken out the will from the High Court was a gross breach of duty on the part of Madhavrao, but it was not a criminal offence. The prosecution had failed to sustain a criminal offence against Madhavrao, and had therefore dropped the charge against him. He could not be shown to have been guilty of theft unless his intention was to cause wrongful loss to somebody, and wrongful gain to another. Madhavrao's statement was corroborated by the accused, and the statements of both shewed that no criminal offence had been committed. At the time Madhavrao took out the will, it was a useless document, it was an exploded will. It had been finished with and nothing was under litigation in connection with it. Every human action was governed by a motive, and Vithaldas was the culprit who had a motive in throwing dirt upon the will which the accused had supported. Vithaldas was the man who should have been in the dock instead of in the witness-box. Vithaldas had an interest in succeeding with a will which was to place Rs. 77,000 at least under his control and the control of the other two men who had been conspiring with him. There was no evidence before the court that Bhaichand's will was a forgery except the word of Vithaldas, who was found to be wholly unreliable. Vithaldas then had a supreme motive in discrediting Bhaichand's will; and he induced the accused to get the will, and before returning it, blotched the signatures of the attesting witnesses, so that if Bhaichand revived his suit upon the will, the court, on looking at its defaced condition, would have at once thrown it out. As soon as Vithal had completed his trick he knew that trouble would arise out of it, and he straightway went to Girdharlal and said Bhaichand's will had been taken out of the Court and had been shown to his mehta. Mr. Girdharlal wrote a long letter to the Prothonotary, and the storm was set brewing. It was no doubt a serious offence to have taken the will out of the court, and Madhavrao was wholly to blame for it. But could the jury believe that the accused, who had induced the removal of the will, had the bravado to go into the enemy's camp and flourished the documents in the face of his enemies, telling them at the same time that he had mutilated it? If this was so, it would be the act of an insane person. The accused might as well have gone before a magistrate and told him he had Bhaichand's will stolen from the High Court safe, and produced it. Every argument urged in favour of the theory of the prosecution had been shown to be inconsistent and unsound; and the learned counsel fully trusted the jury would acquit his client.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in his summing up to the jury, said the prosecution alleged that the accused induced Madhavrao, the head clerk in the Prothonotary's office, to take out the will from the court safe, and then made alterations in the will for the purpose of screening the offenders. The defence was that the document was taken out with the honest intention of ascertaining whether or not the document was a genuine one. One of the important questions was what object the accused had in forging the will by defacing the attestations. As to the forgery of the will, the attesting witnesses had not been called, and they could not say therefore that their signatures had been forged. No expert evidence had been called, and the best evidence to prove the forgery had not been called. It was not shown that the signature of Harivalabh Gulabchund to the will was a forgery. There was the statement of Vithaldas that the signature was a forgery, but both Vithaldas and Gordhandas, who made a similar statement, were interested parties and had tried their best to prove that the signature to the will was not the signature of Harivalabhdas. If it was a real forgery, they should expect to have some better evidence than the statements of these two witnesses. Then the question was, did the prisoner know that the signature was a forgery before the document was defaced? The jury had then to consider who caused the defacement, whose interest was it to bring about the defacement? What interest could the accused have in defacing a document which he was fighting to establish in court to be genuine? On the other hand, Vithaldas had been working to prove the document not to be genuine, he had spent a large sum of money to establish that it was not genuine, and he was fighting to show that the other will he was supporting was the genuine will of Harivalabh. No doubt he was extremely interested in supporting the latter will. The jury had then to consider, with what intent the accused handed the document to Vithaldas? If he did so only with the object of satisfying Vithaldas that the signatures were genuine, however simple-minded he might be considered to be, he would not be guilty of a criminal offence. But if he was acting in concert with Vithaldas and others in trying to prove Baichand's will to be a forgery, then he would be guilty. As Mr. Davar put it to the jury, it seemed to his Lordship highly improbable that the accused would have the will taken out of the court safe, and would, after defacing the attestations, go into the enemy's camp and flourish the book in the face of his opponents, as if to say "look at the offence I have committed". Mr. Dastur thought the statement made to him by the accused was straightforward and truthful. His Lordship left it to the jury to form their own conclusion as to whether the statement made by the accused in Court that day was not similarly truthful and straightforward. It was extraordinary that Vithaldas never asked the accused why he had brought the book containing the will to his shop; and it was notable that both Vithaldas and Chhagan although often pressed, professed utter ignorance as to why the accused should have taken the book to the shop. His Lordship read to the jury the law of the case and asked them to consider their verdict.

The jury after a consultation in the box, unanimously found the accused not guilty on all the charges. As to the charge of abetment of criminal breach of trust, the jury, by a majority of seven against two found accused not guilty.

His Lordship asked the jury to try and see if they could not be unanimous as to the one charge on which they were divided.

The majority of seven soon after rose to eight for not guilty.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and discharged the prisoner.

The Court, then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Morgue yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Narayan Krishna, Runchord Koombha and Mahadeo Peerji, all of whom were killed by the sudden collapse of a house belonging to Deoram Keshewji in 5th Lane, Kamatipoora on Saturday the 28th June last. Superintendent Nolan assisted in conducting the inquiry. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the owner of the house, Deoram Keshewji.

Hari Krishna, a labourer employed on the house, in course of his evidence, said that he was employed by Deoram Keshewji, the owner of the house. One Kashiram Metha used to fill their muster-roll. The owner paid their wages, sometimes came to supervise the works and gave them orders about the work. On the ground floor within the east wing of the building which collapsed, was a mortar mill, worked by one buffalo. There were three walls round the mortar mills room, the space being unwalled towards the chowk. Witness did not see the owner on the day of the collapse. He last saw him on the work five days before the collapse.

Examined by Mr. Sealy:—The deceased Narayan Krishna was one the labourers, and he used to give them orders about their work.

Balia Gorsji, a brick-layer, deposed that he was working on the premises in question before the collapse. He was working on the floor, immediately under the floor where Narayen and Hari were at work. Witness was working on the scaffolding outside the first floor and could see the deceased Narayen outside and Hari inside on the floor above. On the same floor as witness, were Tookaram and Gopal Krishna. Witness was engaged in putting an air trough over a pipe outside the house. The deceased Narayen was taking a plumb line for the pipe on the same side of the wall as witness. Witness had a crow-bar in his hand with which he intended to dig into the wall, where he was fixing the trough. Each section of the pipe was ten feet long and there was a space between each section. Each section corresponded with the height of a story of the house. Two small pipes came from the bath rooms into the trough, fitted on the top of each section. For those two pipes witness had made holes into the wall with his crow-bar. His crow-bar struck against a vertical beam inside the brick wall. He hesitated to deliver a third blow, because he thought the beam might be displaced. He did notice the timber shake. He then passed the crowbar to Tookaram, who was working inside. When witness struck the vertical beam, he intended to make another hole in the wall so as to leave the beam and to fill up the first hole and with that object he handed the crowbar to Tookaram. Just as he handed the crowbar, a labourer named Hari shouted out "see what noise is that I see the cornice bending." On hearing this witness went down the scaffolding to see what Hari meant. He went down to the gully and as he walked two steps along the wall, he saw through a window some debris of the same wall dropping. Inside the wing on the ground floor was the mortar mill. Witness did not remember if the mortar mill was working at the time he shouted up to Hari, who was looking out of a window on the second storey "the debris is falling". Hari, in reply, shouted out at the top of his voice "get down" and immediately the whole wing came down all at once. Witness saw the house fall he ran out of the gulley into the house opposite. Shortly after the police and fire brigade came. He pointed out to the police where the various workmen had been working. When he struck the beam he felt it was shaky. His blow might have been the cause of the collapse. He saw three bodies removed from the debris, Deoram Sett, who was the owner of the house, gave them general instructions as to what work should be done. The Sett examined work when completed. Nobody else supervised the work. There was no muccadum or mistry, except the Sett, who came every fourth or fifth day. Witness worked on the house for four or five days. He however worked under the Sett for three years. The Sett always supervised his own buildings. Witness did not see the Sett on the day of the collapse, but saw him the day after. He had fixed up the pipes on the west side of the building. The Sett had instructed him to do the work. The work of fixing the pipes on the west side was completed before the collapse, and the Sett expressed his satisfaction with it.

By Mr. Sealey.—The beam he struck was covered inside and outside with chunam and bricks, and could not be seen before he had made the hole. He handed the crow-bar to Tookaram in order that he might avoid the beam. He did not know if Tookram struck any blow before the collapse. The deceased Narayen, who was a carpenter, some times gave orders as to details. Naraven showed witness where to make a hole in the wall. Witness did not know if anybody had instructed Narayen in respect of the work. The Sett was a mistry himself.

By the Jury.—When witness gave Tookaram the crow-bar he told him he had struck the beam which was shaky, and what he wanted him to do. At that time he did not think that danger would come from his striking the beam nor did Narayen say so.

Tookaram Toolsa, a labourer, working on the building in question, in course of his evidence said: On the day the house collapsed he and Balia were engaged in making holes in the walls on the first floor to six pipes from outside to inside to be connected with the down-take pipe. Balia had completed two holes on the first floor from outside. He then handed the crowbar to witness telling him to dig a hole from inside. Balia said as he was digging the second hole from the outside his crowbar came in contact with a beam in the wall and therefore he asked witness to dig from within in the proper place so as to avoid the beam. Witness could see no beam from where he was. He took the crowbar, but before he had struck any blow he heard Hari shout out from above "What noise is this from below? You go down, debris is falling". Witness looked down from the window near where he was and saw the cornice just under the window giving way. He got down and immediately the whole east wing collapsed all at once. When Balia struck blows with his crowbar, the wall and door began to tremble. At the time of the collapse no other workman was striking blows or doing anything which was likely to cause a collapse. There was a mortar mill on the ground floor. The partition wall in which was the beam that was struck by Balia, was not the partition wall of the mortar mill room, but was the next partition wall to it. The first floor above the mortar mill had no support on the chowk side.

By Mr. Sealy:—The cornice on the first floor was a part of the old house. They were making the holes six inches above the cornice. Witness did not know whether the wall or the vertical beam in it, were old or new.

Jalsiri Shamlal, the labourer in charge of the mortar mill, was the next witness examined. He said on the day in questionn he was working the mill, when he heard bricks and chunam falling on the ceiling above him. He got frightened, raised an alarm and ran out of the house. Before he ran out he had unyoked the buffalo. The ceiling on the chowk side was unsupported. The owner was in the building on the day it collapsed. He came there at midday and left in half an hour. There was one timber post in the middle of the mortar-mill room. The post supported the ceiling and was also used as a centre of the mortar mill circle.

By Mr. Sealy. The mortar mill revolved easily round the centre post which was deep in the ground with masonry work round it.

Further inquiry was adjourned to Sunday next.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES Poona, BOMBAY.

Head-Quarters, 14 July 1902.

The Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Capt A W Abercrombie ng 2nd Batln Connaught Rangers, to be Offg Station Staff Officer 2nd Class Ahmednagar vice Capt T X Britten vacated dated 26th may 1902.

Station Staff—Capt C J Cumberlege 23rd Bomy Rifles to be Staff Officer 2nd Class Ahmednagar vice Capt A W Abercrombie vacated dated 25th June 1902

Station Staff—Capt A W Abercrombie 2nd Batln Connaught Rangers to be Offg Station Staff 2nd Class Poona vice Captn H B Dyson Offg Dep Asst Adjt Genl Poona Dist dated 30th June 1902

8th Bombay Infantry—Lieut H P Strong Double Comy Officer and Offg Adjt to be Qr Mr with effect from the 7th June 1902

16th Bombay Infatry—Lieut C W A Holmes Double Coy Officer to be Adjt vice Brevt Major A H Bridges vacated dated 2nd July 1902

26th Baluchistan Infantry Lieut G P Grant Offg Double Coy officer 27th Baluch L I to be Double Coy Officer to fill an existing vacancy dated 30th June 1902

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt H Herlock to the medical charge of the Station Hospital Satara as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant.—2nd Lieut S St G Smith, R F R Knox J P Tredennick S Maclear J P Robinson E F R Seymour H St G S Scott 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers

Lieut (Provisionally promoted) J F Cooper 15th Battery Royal Fiel. Artillery 2nd Lieuts J D Furber W Middleton L Forces 1st Battan Shropshire I; 2nd A W C Knox 2nd Batn Royal Irish Regt

Under instruction received from Army Head Quarters 2nd Lieut K F K Graham 2nd Bn Bedfordshire Regt attached as a Supernumerary to the 2nd Batn Suffolk Regt with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps has been granted permission to revert to his former regiment and is attached to the 1st Batn Bedfordshire Regt pending orders from the War Officer as to his final disposal.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut E N Young Staff Corps 6th Madras lay supply and Transport Officer 6th class for one year Pension Service eighth year commenced 10th Oct 1901

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut G F F Wardell Staff Corps Double Coy Officer 3rd Bcy L I, Commissariat for Supply and Transport Corps for six months Pension Service sixth year commenced 26th July 1896

THE BOMBAY PARSIS.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE CHOWPATTY SCHEME.

A large gathering of the Parsis was held at the Allbless Baug yesterday afternoon in answer to a meeting convened for the purpose of sending a petition to the Bombay Improvement, Trust and the Government against the acquisition by the Improvement Trust of land belonging to the Parsi Punchayet at Chowpatty.

Mr. Jamshedji Cursedji

DARING ESCAPE OF PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

TWO KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.

A BOLD and most daring escape of prisoners from the jail at Ragama took place on the 28th ultimo. The escape had all the appearance of having been carefully premeditated for it was carried out with remarkable precision. Fifty-three prisoners escaped after assaulting and overpowering the jail guards and the Police, and in the melee which ensued 12 prisoners were wounded and two killed by the fire arms of the guards and officers. At the Ragama jail there are about 600 prisoners and of this number about 160 are on Jail service performing various duties in the different establishments connected with the jail, while the others, about 500 in number work at the quarry which is about 400 yards from the jail. On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, about 500 prisoners were marched out from the jail to the quarry, and on the completion of work for the day they were conducted back to the jail at about 3-30 o'clock, which is the hour at which work is stopped on Saturdays. When this gang of men was being escorted from the quarry to the jail, marching in a long line, a section of the most desperate characters—83 in number—broke away, overpowered the jail guards, who are only armed with batons, and getting clear away, fought the surrounding jungle. A bold attempts to stop the men was made by Mr. E. Schokman, Deputy Jailor, who was placed in a position of great danger. He was set upon by a number of the men while attempting to drive them back and had to use his revolver. When he had fired off all the chambers he had to resort to a stout stick for defence and with this he set about him merrily Nothing could stop the rush, however which was of most determined character. The Deputy Jailor was assaulted and sustained several injuries; a jail guard, who was using his baton freely was brutally assaulted, while one of the Police guard was overpowered and his rifle and some rounds of cartridges carried away by the fugitives. The Police guard, about eight in number, who escorted the prisoners and the jail guards armed with their batons, were totally inadequate to put down the outbreak. Several shots were fired by the Police, and two of the prisoners were killed and 12 wounded, as already stated.

THE RINGLEADER SHOT DEAD.

One of the men who was shot dead was the ring leader, a desperate character, named Bempy. Bempy was a long-sentenced prisoner and bore a bad character. He escaped on a previous occasion from Ragama jail, but was re-captured. It would appear that he persuaded the others who like himself were under long sentences, and planned the escape. These men were anticipating some mitigation of their sentences in connection with the Coronation, it being understood that leniency was usually exercised on such unique occasions and it is said a list of the prisoners who were under light punishment for civil offences had been prepared for recommendation for mitigation of their sentences. Those who escaped on Saturday appear to have settled the mode of escape before-hand, as they waited till they were being marched out of the quarry to escape, as only then could they have acted together being in a body. While in the quarry at work they are scattered about over a wide area, and owing to the peculiar lay of the ground some would not be able to see the other at work. In a way it was fortunate that the men escaped out-side the quarry, for if the outbreak had occurred in the quarry the results would have been serious, as the men would have been armed with crow-bars, picks, and jumpers, whereas, while being marched back to jail, they carried only their tin platters and drinking vessels. In this connection attention must be drawn, says the "Times of Ceylon," to the inadequacy of the number of officers on duty—a number quite insufficient to guard such a large body of men. To about every 30 prisoners there are two jail guards armed only with batons; and to guard the 600 old prisoners at the jail there are altogether about 17 Policemen armed with rifles. The 16 men are further divided into two batches who take turns at the quarry, where four are stationed as out posts on prominent points round the quarry and three others are stationed in "reserve force" in the cadjan covered guard-room at the entrance to the quarry. Besides this, the Ragama jail is not sufficiently protected

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr A Sabnadiere, B Cov	Mr K Giles, Bo
Mr H Holmward, B Cov	Col G W Deane
Mr G R Irving, C S I, B Cov	Lieut-Col T Digby, R E
Mr F A Phillips, B Cov	Major W A Oswald
Dr C Banks, B	Capt W H Turnbull, I M S
Mr A Rodger, B	Capt H W M Parker, Royal Garrison Artl
Mr R W Ivos, B	Lieut A Young
Mr H Bower, B	Lieut & Col-on
Mr S C Hill, B	Lieut H H Sproule
Mr L S Graham, B	Lieut F Adams
Mr V J Jordan, B	Lieut J Mackenzie
Mr R A Evers, B	Lieut C O Morris
Mr G C Hart, B	Lieut G S Clarke
Mr W G Newton, B	Lieut F D Russell
Mr G Donelsars, B	Chief Engineer F O Gadsden, R I M
Mr L C Cowley Brown, M	Chief Engineer W G K Mathews, R I M
Mr F J Richards, M	
Mr A Akbar, Be	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Maor H R Woolbert, I M S, 3 mo M C	Major L P Chapman, R E 2 weeks
Mr F V S Baker, B, 2 days' fur.	Capt A F Showell, 3 days
Mr G E Goither, B, 6 days extraordinary leave	Capt K F Twigg, 3 mo
Mr A C Crumston, B, 7 days extraordinary leave	Capt H H McGill, 2 mo
Mr F G Silver, Bo, 6 mo furl	Capt H A Tuson, 3 mo
Lieut-Col C Cavaran, 3 mo	Capt R A Steel, To await result of Staff College examination
Major I Philippe, 12 mo	Lieut W G Hutchinson, 3 mo
	Second Lieut B Turnbull, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt S G K Keys, B	Lieut-Col H Allison
Mr H V S Baker, B	Capt A W H Lee
Mr P Macnov, B	Capt H O Coddrington
Mr J C Lloyd, B	Lieut W D Reid
Lieut N S Cowie, M	Lieut J H G Bell

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLUB.

OPEN LADIES' LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1902.

Meetings on the 15th and 20th Septr.,

Open to the ... Committee ... Major R. M. Betham and Major J. Jack...

... SINGLES.

Prize—Silver ... (Value about £ 10), to become the property of the ... at three consecutive Meetings.

Present ... R M Betham

In addition to the above ... Prize (Value Rs 75) will be awarded the ... sufficient entries, a Second Prize will also ...

... DOUBLES.

Entrance ... per pair.

Prize—Two Silver Cups ... once the property of the pair winning them ... Meetings.

Present Holders—Captain ... and Lieut S G Halliday.

In addition to the above ... Prizes (Value Rs 50 each) will be awarded the ... be sufficient entries. Second Prize will also ...

The best of three advantage ... all to be played all through. The Lawn Tennis ... Rules will be followed.

Competitors may be called on ... matches in one afternoon, this will not be done ... as possibly be avoided.

Entries accompanied by entrance ... be made to the undersigned not later than ... Wednesday, 16th September, after which no entries will be received.

Should a sufficient number of entries ... be received to proceed to immediate ... the above events will usually close on the 20th September, but competitors are kindly requested to intimate their ... making as many as possible so that all ... be arranged if the entries are sufficiently numerous.

R M BETHAM, ...
Hony Secretary ...
Parsi Gymkhana Club.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE following is the programme of the ... Gymkhana Mounted Sports to be held on ... at 4-4 p.m.

1. Tent-pegging by 1-2 Sections—One ... One run in echelon.
2. Jumping Competition for Horses.
3. Jumping Competition for Ponies.
4. Time Race (Ladies). Competitors to ride given course in a given time. The one doing the course in the time nearest to the given time to ... No watches to be carried.
5. Jubil Stakes. Horse of Pony. Competitors to ride to a given point on saddled horses ... mount, un-saddle and return riding bareback, carrying saddle.
6. Mathematical Stakes, Ladies' Nomination. Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are seated at tables ... mount and give ladies envelopes ... containing a sum; ladies to do the sum and hand to gentlemen, who ride back to starting post. First past post with correct answer wins. Eyes closed.
7. Arab and C. B. Pony Scurry. Handicap for. Ponies 14 I and under.

Entries for the Scurry should, if possible, reach the undersigned by 10 a.m., ... Wednesday, and should ... class of pony and name, and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

THE TRIAL OF SOHAN LAL,

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

THE trial of Rai Sohan Lal, Rais, Ferozabad, on charges of forgery, attempted cheating, the fabrication of a telegram and the forgery of a document with the intention of using it for the purposes of cheating, was continued before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad on Wednesday. Mr. G P. Boys, barrister-at-law, assisted by Pundit Suraj Nath, represented the Crown.

Mr. Boys opened the case for the prosecution. He began by pointing out why it was important to know the history of the other pro-notes as well as those two in connection with which the accused was charged. The reason was that Sohan Lal had endeavoured to make out that any remarks he might be alleged to have made regarding the two notes with which the charges were connected really referred to the other pro-notes. There were two pro-notes for Rs. 5,000 each, both dated 6th August, 1897, one in favour of Gobind Pershad the brother of Sohan Lal by the Maharana and one in favour of Sohan Lal by the Maharana. The explanation of these notes was that the Maharana did not wish to pay ready money to Gobind Pershad before the loan, which the latter and Sohan Lal were to negotiate for the Maharana, was settled. Again on 15th August, 1897, the Maharana on his way from Mount Abu to Simla met Sohan Lal as arranged by wire, at Delhi, the Maharana being accompanied from Mount Abu by Gobind Pershad. At Delhi the Maharana wrote two pro-notes for Rs. 2,000 each, one in favour of Gobind Pershad and one in favour of Lala Sheo Charan Lal. On these two last pro-notes, together with the 6th August Rs. 5 000 note in favour of Sohan Lal, Sohan Lal declares he has a well-founded claim, and the two pro-notes, the subject of the present case, for Rs. 72 00 and Rs. 24,000 executed on 26th August, 1897, he declares he knows nothing about

THE TWO PRO-NOTES.

Now coming to the question of the existence of these two pro-notes, Hem Singh was the only witness of their origin. Unfortunately the great majority of the people who might have been witnesses were dead. The Maharana, Gobind Pershad, Baldeo Palit, and General Pudam Jung's treasurer were all dead. He would like to suggest an explanation of the amount of these two pro-notes. The sum in favour of Pudam Jung was Rs. 72,000, that is to say, 6 per cent on the loan of twelve lacks. That was the interest, the Court would remember, which the Maharana had promised to give. He thought that this pro-note might have been given to Pudam Jung as a kind of additional security, as since Pudam Jung was then a stranger in the country he was no doubt very shy of loading money at all. Then again Rs 24,000 was a very natural amount, for it would be a commission (to Sohan Lal or Gobind Pershad) of two per cent on the loan. Before leaving the question of the loan transaction he would like to give a reasonable explanation of the undoubted conflict between the evidence of Hem Singh and of General Pudam Jung as to the return of these two pro-notes. Hem Singh said that when the transaction fell through Pudam Jung was handing him back the larger pro-note when Sohan Lal took them out of his hand. Pudam Jung said that he did not remember the notes at all. The explanation might be that as General Pudam, Jung had said, that gentleman left all his business matters in the hands of Baldeo Palit. General Pudam Jung had then only been in the country for a few months, and even now he only knew a little Urdu, and he could not be described as a business man. But if that was not sufficient to explain away the contradiction, there was an alternative explanation. When General Pudam Jung heard that Sohan Lal was to be prosecuted for endeavouring to procure money in his name, he thought that, though honest, he possibly might be implicated in the matter and resolved to deny all knowledge of the promissory notes. But the master became almost immaterial when it was shown by evidence in regard to subsequent events that these notes actually were in existence. The counsel for the defence had attacked Kuar Hem Sing's evidence and said that the prosecution had failed to establish the existence of the two pro-notes. Yet the only motive he could suggest for Hem Singh giving false evidence was that he was in a conspiracy to realise the amounts of these notes But that, of course, was tantamount to an admission that the notes were in existence. The learned counsel for the defence had dwelt on the unlikelihood of the Maharana of Dholpur and Kuar Hem Singh allowing these notes to remain in the possession of Sohan Lal when they might have had recourse to the police or to the law courts. But Mr. Boys pointed out that it was shown by letters written at the time, that at that time both the Maharana and Kuar Hem Singh had the greatest trust in Sohan Lal and his brother, Gobind Pershad. Yet the old try to get possession of the notes and Kuar Hem Singh had actually written the letter demanding the notes back for nothing again they could not reasonably expect to find on of the notoriously unbusiness-like habits of the late Maharana actuglike a good business woman.

SOHAN LAL'S DESIGN.

Turning to Sohan Lal's purpose in keeping the pro-notes, Mr. Boys did not think it likely that Sohan Lal's original intention was to endeavour to realise the amounts stated on them from the Maharana. He simply took them, as he had doubtless done with many other papers in his possession, on the chance that they might come in useful some day. This was shown by the subsequent series of actions on his part. In the first stage it was plain that he did not intend to get the money on the notes themselves, but simply to use them as a lever to enable him to recover the money on the other three pro-notes, which he alleged to be due to him, between April and August, 1898, as Mr. Beddy had admitted, Mr. Beddy sometimes had three pro-notes in his hands and sometimes five. They were constantly going backwards and forwards between Sohan Lal and Mr. Beddy and Captain Beddy, and subsequently Mr. Willis. Sohan Lal had admitted that he made constant attempts to recover on the three pro-notes in the course of the past fifteen years.

In regard to exhibit 25, Mr. Boys said he could not say anything further to satisfy the Court that the exhibit had been tampered with in the manner he had stated in the witness-box. It was absolut ly absurd to suggest that the police had tampered with the document, for the words deleted were most valuable to the prosecution Sohan Lal had admitted that it was in his own handwriting and in deleting part of it he had adopted a course which could only have been adopted by a guilty man. He would no doubt also have liked to tamper with exhibit 24; but that was in ink and so he had not the means to do it. This exhibit was a letter from Mr. Willis to Sohan Lal asking him to get a written authority from Pudam Jung as to how much he would pay Mr. Willis to recover his dues from the Maharana of Dholpur. If the Court believed the original contents of exhibit 25 as alleged by the prosecution, it could not fail to believe that Sohan Lal had these two pro-notes in his possession and was trying to use them during the middle months of 1898 as a lever to extract payment of the other notes.

MR. WILLIS' EVIDENCE.

They now passed from the stage of using them as a lever to the stage of making Mr. Willis an accomplice in trying to recover money on these two notes or deceiving Mr. Willis into believing that there was a claim on these notes which of the two was not quite clear. But it was quite clear that Mr Willis had come to understand that there was money due to Pudam Jung. On the letter it was not quite clear if there was guilty knowledge on the part of Mr. Willis or if he were simply duped by Sohan Lal; but it was pretty clearly established by Mr. Willis' own evidence and the way he prevaricated and the cock and bull story about "the Babu and the two Nepalese gentlemen" that he had guilty knowledge, and he had laid himself open to the charge that he had guilty knowledge. Mr. Boys then examined Mr. Willis' evidence. He recalled to the mind of the Court that he had shown the letter exhibit 24 to Mr. Willis without asking him to read it and Mr. Willis had said that the letter was in his own handwriting. Mr. Boys did not want to make him suspicious and went on and afterwards returned to the matter. first he had held the letter in his hand and had asked the witness if Rai Sohan Lal had told him anything about Pudam Jung's claim and Mr. Willis said, No. Then he (Mr. Boys) perhaps made mistake in not allowing Mr. Willis to implicate himself further. He (Mr. Boys) then said, 'I will refresh your memory,' but even before he showed Mr. Willis the letter it seemed suddenly to dawn upon the latter for the first time that his own written statement that he had knowledge of the claim in the name of General Pudam Jung on Dholpur State was in the hands of the prosecutor. That was why Mr. Willis had nobody but himself to blame for the statement that he was a guilty party in connection with the pressing of this false claim. If an honest man he would have come to Sohan Lal and told him of the claim, instead of which he denied it until he saddled Sohan Lal had told him of the claim, instead of which he denied it until he saddled reason that he was caught in his own lattice. Then he floundered hopelessly for a while and recovered himself afterwards and told the story about the Babu and the 2 spahis. When asked why Sohan Lal had told him on the subject he said he did not remember but there was something about twelve lacks mixed in it." This was from a legal practitioner of thirty years standing! Every line of his evidence was absolutely damning to Sohan Lal and also exhibited Mr. Beddy's weakness when Mr. Beddy tried to make the witness say possibly something else who had tried to meddle him with these two pro-notes. It was perfectly clear that only Sohan Lal had anything to do with these pro-notes. The way in which Mr. Willis had given evidence on this point was only to be compared with his evidence on the question of the accused's illness. He knew what he had come to prove and was prepared to stick to it and had absorb as little cum punction as Mr. Beddy had in sticking to it without regard to appearances. Further on Mr. Willis said that Sohan Lal had told him something was due to him from General Pudam Jung as commission for negotiating the loan. He told him the commission was due from General Pudam Jung. Think of the absurdity of that statement! Then he had the audacity to admit that Sohan Lal and others told him that the negotiations fell through; but still Sohan Lal considered himself entitled to his commission. He had now shown the Court from Mr. Willis' own evidence what justified him in saying that Sohan Lal had reached the second stage of contemplating the step of getting the money on these two pro-notes and that Mr. Willis was probably a party to it.

THE THIRD STAGE.

Now he came to the third stage in which they were to see Sohan Lal actually taking a definite step to obtain the money on these pro-notes. They knew that on September 13th 1901, Sohan Lal had registered acknowledgment on the other pro-notes and they knew that Sohan Lal came to Allahabad on 13th October, by his own admission as well as the evidence of the prosecution. There had been no attempts by the accused to bring any tangible evidence to show on what business he had come to Allahabad, though it would have been easy for him to do it supposing that he had, as he was all get financial business to transact. There was no reason to suppose that he came to Allahabad for any other purpose than that which the prosecution alleged. The 15th of October was the last date on which the extension the Dholpur State could be registered. He realised that he had very little time left, and must do what he could at once. Mr. Boys then spoke of the telegram dispatched by Sohan Lal on the 12th, which was of little importance now that Sohan Lal had admitted his presence in Allahabad on that date. Possibly he would have denied being in Allahabad if it were not for that telegram. Considering Mr. Sinha's evidence Mr. Boys said that one thing was uncertain and only one. Did Mr. Sinha have the conversation with Sohan Lal about the claims on the morning of the 13th or of the 14th? He thought it was more likely that it was the 13th, but it did not affect the prosecution. The defence laid great stress on the fact that Mr. Sinha did not know if it was on the 13th or the 14th; but they overlooked the fact that Mr. Sinha had three interviews with Sohan Lal, and whatever doubt he had about the first and second he had no doubt about the third being on the afternoon of the 14th as he was able to fix the incident by the circumstance of the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram's visit to him on the day before the meeting of the Legislative Council, the 15th.

Supposing, Mr. Boys continued, that the interview with Mr. Sinha about the claims took place on the 13th. The remark of Mr. Sinha's that Sohan Lal should lose no time about registering his claim gave Sohan Lal the extra push over the hill. He had realised that these two notes he had kept for fifteen years were about to become waste paper. He went to see General Pudam Jung, as the latter had told them. He (Mr. Boys) supposed this visit had taken place on the morning of the 13th. General Pudam Jung refused to see Sohan Lal. This, Mr. Boys thought, was not at all difficult to explain. Fifteen years ago Sohan Lal was a very respectable person. He was doing business for the State of Dholpur, and was trusted by the Maharana. But latterly he had got into rather bad odour. Some years ago at Agra he was the subject of a number of cases, and as General Pudam Jung had stated, was in disfavour, and it was natural that General Pudam Jung should treat him in the manner described. Mr. Boys went on to describe how Beni Pershad found Sohan Lal loafing about General Pudam Jung's compound one evening (apparently the evening of the 13th) waiting to see General Pudam Jung. The next step was sending the telegram written by Beni Pershad at four p. m. on the 14th. There was not the faintest reason to believe that Beni Parshad gave false evidence, nor was it suggested in cross-examination. If he did not write the telegram for Sohan Lal, there was no reason why he should have said he did. The reason why Sohan Lal asked Beni Pershad to write the telegram was plain. He did not wish to take the responsibility of making the claim upon himself at this stage. It was infinitely better to be able to fix the responsibility upon somebody else, and so he got somebody in the household of Pudam Jung to write the telegram. He had already had a conversation with Beni Pershad the day before. Then there would come the question in whose name it should be sent, and the simplest plan was to send it in the name of the agent to General Pudam Jung. The need for a signature to the telegram must have struck him afterwards, and an easy way out of the difficulty was to give the signature of "J. D. Jung," suggested no doubt by the fact that one of the members of Pudam Jung's family was called Yudhadar Judha Jung. Referring to Mr. Dillon's theory of a conspiracy between Kuar Hem Singh, Bareswar Nath and Beni Pershad, Mr. Boys pointed out the natural and straightforward way in which Bareswar Nath had acted. If there had been a conspiracy, Bareswar Nath would never have said that the handwriting of the telegram was that of Beni Pershad. Mr. Boys then came to the despatch of the telegrams and the evidence of the two witnesses, Shadi Lal, Mr. Sinha's clerk, and Bindra Pershad, his peon. First of all in January Shadi Lal had been shown the telegram and had denied that he knew who wrote it, and then in February, when he was told that the police knew who sent it, he immediately said he knew who had sent it. He knew who sent it from the first; but as he had a long and intimate acquaintance with Sohan Lal, he took advantage of the question as to who wrote it and not who sent it, and was able to reply in the negative. But when he found that the police knew who sent it, then he at once threw over Sohan Lal and said he knew who sent it. As to Bindi Pershads evidence it seemed to Mr. Boys equally clear that his evidence was straight-forward. It was true he admitted that the events he recalled were brought to his mind by Shadi Lal's, but he had a bona fide recollection of them himself. Mr. Boys went on to show further that Bindi Pershad was an honest witness by the natural way he gave his evidence. There could be no confusion between the telegrams of the 12th and the 14th, considering that the first was sent in the morning and the second in the afternoon, not to speak of the difference in price.

THE ALIBI.

Practically the only evidence produced for the defence was the rubbishy evidence endeavouring to prove an alibi. The learned counsel for the defence evidently felt that he was bound to rely on somebody but could not possibly rely on Mr. Beddy, and he could not rely on the cock and bull story of the letters. The only two people he could fall back on were Mr. Willis and Dr. Bysack. As to the latter Mr. Boys thought his evidence of very little importance indeed. It only showed, supposing Dr. Bysakh was speaking the truth, that possibly on the evening of 15th October 1901, at any time of the day, he saw Sohan Lal. There was ample time for Sohan Lal to get there. But there was much that was unsatisfactory in Dr. Bysakh's evidence. His only reason for remembering the circumstance was that Sohan Lal came to an operation on the 16th, and he remembered seeing him one day before that. This was a very thin story. Dr. Byasks told them that the first time he was approached by Sohari Lal about the operation was on 12th October. Mr. Willis told them that Sohan Lal had said that he had hurried back from Allahabad for the reason, among others, of attending this operation. One would be interested to know how Sohan Lal, being in Allahabad on the 12th, was to know that the operation was to take place. He might say he had got letters or telegrams, but he had made no endeavour to prove it. So he hurried back from Allahabad to Agra to attend an operation of which he had been given no intimation. As to the evidence of Mr. Willis on the alibi, when he (Mr. Boys,) asked Mr. Willis how he remembered the date was the 16th, he said he might be able to give some dates if he referred to his books. When he was asked if he had referred to his books for this particular date he answered that he got the date from reference to Dr. Bysakh's book. When he was handed Dr. Bysakh's book and asked what particular date it was that brought it to his mind, he replied that he had not read the book. He had never had the book in his hand and then he said that even if Dr. Bysakh had fixed on the 16th, he (Mr. Willis) would still have said it was the 16th, though he had previously fixed on the 14th on the ground of Dr. Bysakh's information. Then he went on to tell an absurd story that Sohan Lal failed to bring a promissory note to Khan Bahadur. Examination was no particular enquiry—and Mr. Willis thereupon got so disgusted that, without hearing to Sohan Lal's reasons he threw up his case and threw away a ten-thousand rupee pro-note at the same time. Having adopted this extraordinary course because his client failed in his promise to produce a document or keep an appointment—a failing which Mr. Boys was afraid, was almost invariable among clients. Then he immediately began to make inquiries on the 14th about what Sohan Lal had told him. The only theory by which Mr. Boys could explain Mr. Willis' evidence was that he was talking rubbish and wandering the whole time. Some of it was consistent with sense and sometimes it was inconsistent. Having given this story to Mr. Boys in cross-examination, he was not half so kind to Sohan Lal in re-examination. He gave the defence a wholly different story. He said he did not bother himself about what Sohan Lal had told at that time; but only when the police searched Sohan Lal's house. As to the evidence of Mr. Beddy, Mr. Boys did not intend to go into it. Mr. Beddy's evidence was palpably false from beginning to end, and it proved nothing. Mr. Boys ended by a short examination of the letters produced to prove the alibi and dwelt on the fact that they had been put in the witness-box without being identified. He contended that as evidence they were absolutely worthless.

Pandit Suraj Nath, Government Pleader, then addressed the Assessors for the Crown.

The Sessions gave their opinion unanimously that Sohan Lal was guilty under all four charges.

Judgment was reserved.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY'S CORONATION BANQUET.

THE Royal Asiatic Society gave a banquet on Tuesday, June 17th, at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, at which many distinguished persons were present, including the Indian Princes and other representatives who have come to this country for the Coronation. The scene was very brilliant, the effect being heightened by the splendid costumes of the Indian Princes, and by the Indian orders worn by a very large number of those present. Lord Reay was in the chair, and among those present were the Duke of Connaught, Lord George Hamilton, the Maharajah Sindhia of Gwalior, the Raja of Kolhapur, Lord Cross, Lord Northbrook, Lord Roberts, Lord Elgin, the Maharajah Sir Partab Singh, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Lord Hardwicke, Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., Sir James Ferguson, M.P., Lord Sandhurst, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, the Sultan of Perak, Lord Harris, Lord Lawrence, Sir Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Lord Kinnaird, Sir West Ridgeway, Bishop Thornton, the Raja of Bobbili, Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Sir Horace Walpole, General Sir Henry Norman, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Bishop of Southwark, Raja Sir Savalai R. Mudaliyar, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Stewart Bayley, Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Kumar of Tagore, Sir Arthur Wilson, Sir W. Mackworth Young, Sir Antony MacDonnell, Sir Denzil Fitzpatrick, Maung Oo Gaing, Raj Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, Sir A. C. Trevor, Colonel G. H. Trevor Nawab Mohamed Alibeg, Colonel A. M. Egerton, Moung Tha Hyin Ba, Syed Ali Bilgrami, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Maharaj Singh, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., Maharaj Kunwar Dowlat Singh, Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collin, Jaladhi Chunder Mukerjee, Lieutenant-General Sir A. C. Talbot, Sir C. J. Lyall, Sir A. C. Lyall, Sir William Huggins, Sir R. West, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Curzon Wylie, General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir W. Lee-Warner, Mr. Hugh Clifford, General Sir Stanley de B. Edwardes, Sir Charles Grant, Sir Juland Danvers, Professor T. W. Rhys-Davids, Mr. James Kennedy, and Dr. S. A. Kapadia. The Maharajah of Jaipur did not sit down to dinner with the other guests, as he holds strict views upon caste and religion which forbade him to do so; but he joined the company after dinner to hear the speeches.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The King and Emperor of India," referred to his Majesty's visit to India, which would enable him to deal with the great interests of his Indian Empire with a personal knowledge enjoyed by none of his predecessors. (Cheers.) His Majesty was also patron of that society. (Cheers.) They were pleased to know that he had recovered from his indisposition. (Cheers.) He proposed to send the following telegram to his Majesty:—"The Royal Asiatic Society and their guests, Indian Princes, and other Indian representatives, with their humble duty, beg to tender tribute of their loyalty on the approaching Coronation and their satisfaction at his Majesty's recovery from his indisposition". (Loud cheers.)

The toast was most loyally honoured.

The next toast was that of Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Rest of the Royal Family," which was also proposed by the Chairman.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

who on rising to respond to the toast was received with great cordiality, said:—I rise in the name of Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family to thank you most cordially for the manner in which you have drunk their health. I will not follow the words which Lord Reay has spoken with regard to this toast. You are well aware, as he has said, of the deep interest Queen Alexandra takes in everything connected with all social and medical advance in her Eastern Empire. (Cheers). You are also aware of the great interest which both the Prince and Princess of Wales take in India, and I am sure I am not dividing a secret when I say that I do not think it will be so very long before they both pay a visit to our Indian Empire. (Loud cheers.) With regard to myself I would wish particularly to thank Lord Reay for the very delicate and charming manner in which he has referred to the great assistance, I at all times have received from her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught. (Cheers). She had the great advantage of seeing a great deal of Indian life which none of us men are allowed to see and she has always looked back with great interest and pleasure to her visits to the Zenanas and other places. (Cheers). With regard to myself I feel that I have a greater advantage than probably any other member of the Royal family in having served for nearly seven years in India. (Cheers). During that time I was able to traverse a great deal of that vast and interesting country. I was able to be associated with three Viceroys, with numerous Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, and other able administrators in India. I was known myself to most of the Indian Princes, and in their presence I hope they will allow me to say that we heartly welcome them to this country. (Cheers). Several of them have already done good service to the Empire, and wherever they have been they have distinguished themselves and proved their loyalty and fidelity to the King-Emperor. (Loud cheers). With regard to our Indian Empire, even in the presence of Lord Roberts I may be allowed to speak of the Indian army, for which I have the deepest affection. It was only to-day that I had the great pleasure of inspecting at Hampton Court nearly 1,000 Indian soldiers, every class, caste, and, I may say, tribe also, that makes up that splendid force of the Indian army. (Cheers). All these men have come this long distance at the call of his Majesty the King-Emperor to be present at his Coronation; and I do not suppose that in the history of the world a more representative gathering of all those nationalities which make up our Indian army could be met together (cheers), and all bound together with one common aim—loyalty to the King-Emperor and devotion to the Empire in which they are most important entities. (Cheers).

LORD REAY,

in proposing the toast of "The Indian Visitors", said,—We give you a hearty welcome, (Cheers). Many of us here enjoyed your truly princely hospitality, and we have kept a pleasant recollection of it. (Cheers). The position of an Indian ruler is in many respects most enviable. Good government will always secure to his exchequer a surplus and freedom from debt. He has ample resources to provide for the intellectual and material well-being of his subjects. Texas is free. He can and does give liberal encouragement to arts and manufactures. Nothing could compensate us for the loss of the skilled handicraft of the Indian artisan. I have a lively recollection of the care bestowed by his Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur on his museum. The principal care of the Indian Princes is the same as that of the British Government; it is wise legislation for the tiller of the soil. In most native States the soil cannot be mortgaged, and the tendency of all recent legislation is to protect the small proprietor. The small proprietor is a bulwark of Indian polity. We are well aware that his existence is threatened by many pitfalls. To strengthen his armour so that he may not fall or return to the insidious attacks of an enemy always lying in wait for him is an object which can never be lost sight of. The agricultural prosperity of India has been impaired by a series of famines, but the way in which the native rulers of India have met this calamity and that of the plague, the relief they have given to their distressed subjects, has given them a further title to the traditional devotion of their subjects. (Cheers). You are fortunately removed from the great competition in armaments, but we know that it is your wish to co-operate with the Imperial Government in the defence of our common country. The Imperial Service Corps have on several occasions given evidence of their valour, and the way in which Lord Dufferin's invitation to organize such corps was responded to has been fully appreciated by the Imperial Government. (Cheers). But you must allow me to greet you in another capacity—as the representatives of an ancient civilization. The society which has the honour of entertaining you is devoted to the study of ancient and classical Indian literature. The study of your ancient records fills us with wonder and admiration for the philosophical subtlety displayed by your great thinkers. Whilst recognizing that the development of the material resources of India is an object steadily to be kept in view we think that full justice should be done to the study of those ancient records. It will prevent the rise of a self-sufficient generation, and self-sufficiency is the corollary of a superficial education. Examinations are no substitute for real and serious research; and it would be a cruel irony of fate if we in the West were saving from oblivion those treasures of ancient learning whilst they were being neglected in India by the direct heirs of so valuable a legacy. In close connection with this study is the preservation of ancient monuments and ancient documents. I am sure you will gladly undertake this duty in your several States. The loss of such monuments and of such invaluable archives is irretrievable, and I am afraid that a great deal remains to be done. My wishes for your welfare I cannot summarise better than in the words of Sir Alfred Lyall when he makes the West speak to the East—

"Let the hard earth soften, and toil bring care,
Let the King be just and the laws be strong;
Ye shall flourish and spread like the sheltered trees,
And the storms shall end and the ancient wrong".
(Cheers.)

THE MAHARAJAH SINDHIA OF GWALIOR,

who was enthusiastically welcomed, said in response:—I thank you most heartily for the cordial manner in which you have drunk the health of the Indian visitors, most of whom have their feet now for the first time on English soil. We have come to take part in the Coronation ceremony of their Majesties, and we have been deeply touched and gratified by the generous hospitality accorded to us as guests of the King, as well as by the kindness and attention shown by public bodies and private individuals throughout the country. To say that we are enjoying our visit would be but a weak expression of our feelings; we are learning to understand the greatness and strength of England, her unlimited resources and the character of her people. The only drawback that I can think of has been the weather (laughter) which neither Kings nor laws can control (laughter) but of which we have had the gloomiest forecasts. It was my intention to visit this country in 1897 on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee; but the distress which prevailed in my State during that year forbade my leaving my territory and it will be one of the greatest regrets of my life that I never looked on the face of that Sovereign of blessed and glorious memory whom we all with one accord reverenced and loved. His Majesty's present precious invitation enables me to pay the homage which I owe to my King and Emperor. (Cheers.) Your lordship has alluded in flattering terms to the charity and hospitality of the Indian chiefs and to the administration of their territories. I trust Gwalior in common with others is doing and will continue to do its utmost to deserve your lordship's praises. (Cheers). Your lordship made special mention of the encouragement of education. So far as boys are concerned education is sufficiently attractive in the openings it gives for employment or for professional careers, but female education is a more difficult and delicate matter. I am persuaded however that once people become accustomed to the idea the difficulties begin to disappear. If I may without egotism refer to the case of my own State I would say that only about four years ago was the first girls' school opened after much discussion and consideration and I confess I have myself been surprised at the success of the undertaking, for much opposition and prejudice had to be overcome. More than this a special institution has been established within the last few months for the daughters of my nobles, a class who keep their daughters in seclusion, and who, a short time ago, would have been most unwilling to send them to school. But if we Indian chiefs deserve any credit for furthering the noble cause of education, we, in our turn, entertain the liveliest sense of gratitude to his Excellency Lord Curzon for the great interest he has shown in our training. He has personally presided over a conference on the subject of Chiefs' colleges and has organized the Imperial Cadet Corps to provide a military career for those scions of noble houses whose inclinations lie in that direction. If I may be permitted to say so there is nothing more calculated, in my opinion, to stir the loyalty and stimulate the energies of the aristocracy of India than such a scheme. (Cheers.) As to the humble service I was able to render during the war in China, I look upon it as my pride and privilege to have personally taken part in the operations, and to have aided in ever so small a degree in relieving those who suffered from the enemy. And, gentlemen, it affords me the highest pleasure to see here among the Indian chiefs some of the comrades who served with me in that distant land, and whom I now meet on the opposite side of the globe, assembled for a common purpose—namely, to testify to our undying loyalty to his most gracious Majesty the King Emperor. (Loud cheers). I would beg, in conclusion, to express our thanks to the Royal Asiatic Society for their hospitality to us to-night (Cheers).

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

in his response, said:—

Mr. Chairman, your Royal Highness, your Highness my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I feel proud to be called upon in this illustrious assemblage to respond to the toast of the visitors from India which has been so cordially proposed by Lord Reay, and which you have so kindly received. H. H. Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior who has preceded me has left little for me to say, and yet as we feel that enough cannot be said in adequate recognition of the way in which you have welcomed us to this banquet, I, on behalf of the other Indian visitors as on my own will, take this opportunity to assure you that we feel proud to be amongst our fellow subjects in this city, the metropolis of the British Empire to witness and to take part in the great historic event which has brought us from India. We feel proud to share with our British fellow subjects the joys, the glories and the triumphs of our august Sovereign, and have no less than the other parts of his Majesty's wide and ever widening dominions feels grateful to Providence for the peace that has been recently effected in South Africa to mark it as it were with unalloyed joy and shed added lustre on the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty. It is one of these epoch-making events in the history of British achievements, the like of which have consolidated various populations with one mighty nation under one flag by cementing and strengthening the bonds of brotherhood and promoting concord and loyalty amongst the myriad subjects of the British Crown. It is a privilege to be associated with an event which will be lastingly memorable in history and the heartiness and cordiality of the receptions which have been accorded to us the visitors from India in this the centre of his Majesty's Empire will ever be cherished by us as a signal mark of that Imperial feeling of sympathy and good will by which the great British nation is inspired. Of these receptions the one accorded to us to-night is by no

THE PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SURRENDERS COMPLETE.

A TOTAL OF NEARLY 18,000.

KITCHENER PRAISES BOER GENERALS.

NEW ERA OF RECONCILIATION.

The War Office has issued the following telegrams from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War :—

Pretoria, Saturday, June 14 (7 p.m.).—Two thousand five hundred and ninety-four more burghers have surrendered in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony since I telegraphed to you yesterday. Everything going most satisfactorily.

Pretoria, June 16, 6 p.m.—Surrenders since my last amount to 915. This completes all surrenders in Transvaal and those in Orange River Colony will be completed to-morrow. General French reports from Cape Colony that there are only 150 more to come in. I have handed over South African Constabulary to civil authorities as necessity for any further military operations has now ceased. Pretoria, Tuesday, 8 a.m.—There were 700 more surrenders at Bloemfontein yesterday. All surrenders in Transvaal and Orange River Colony now complete. In the former 11,225 men with 10,843 rifles have surrendered, while in the latter 5,395 men with 5,280 rifles have surrendered. Numbers from Cape Colony not yet received in full. Will wire you these later. Reuter's Pretoria correspondent says that Brand's and Nieuwhoudt's commandos, 700 strong, surrendered on Monday, making the total surrenders to date 17, 700.

They are distributed as follows :—

Eastern Transvaal	6,250
Western Transvaal	4,935
Orange River Colony	5,395
Cape Colony	1,120
Total	17,700

BOER FORCES OVER 80,000.

The original estimates placed the forces of the Transvaal at about 30,000 men, and that of the Orange Free State at 22,000, a total of 52,000. In addition there were the foreign legion and the Cape rebels. It now appears that the total Boer force exceeded 80,000, of whom at least 12,000 were killed and wounded, the remainder being captured or having surrendered.

KING GREATLY PLEASED WITH BOERS' SPIRIT.

Pretoria, June 17.—The following telegram was despatched this morning by Lord Kitchener to Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet :—

Now that the surrender of the arms in the hands of the burghers in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony has been completed, I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the unflagging energy and unfailing tact with which you have facilitated the work of my Commissioners.

I recognise how much it is due to your exertions, that the burghers have displayed everywhere such a loyal spirit in accepting the change of government that has taken place and I can inform you that the manner in which the burghers have come in has greatly pleased his Majesty the King and deeply impressed the British people, who are heartily anxious to welcome them as fellow citizens.

I feel confident that a new era of complete reconciliation between all races has now dawned in South Africa.—Reuter.

DE WET'S ADVICE TO THE BOER WOMEN.

About eight hundred and fifty doers, under Generals Prinsloo and Froneman, surrendered at Winburg.

General De Wet, speaking afterwards in the refugee camp, thanked the women for the staunch support they had given to the Boer cause throughout the war, both on the veldt and in camp. Had the women, he said, not been so staunch, the burghers would have been obliged to give in long ago. He did not wish to belong to a nation whose women were not staunch, but while on the veldt he had heard from all the camps of their determined solidarity, and that had encouraged the burghers immensely. Even if all the burghers in the field had been killed in the course of the war, it would have been the duty of the women to bring up their children to be as hardy as the burghers he had brought in that day. They were now under a new Government, only now and never before, and that was the British Government, and he had to explain to them that it was the thoroughly lawful Government to-day. He continued as follows :

"I say that our Government is the British Government and I am now under that Government, as I fought until there was no more hope. However bitter it was, it was time to lay down our arms and I advise you to be faithful to our new Government. Perhaps it is hard for you to hear from my mouth the announcement that we have a new Government, but God has decided thus and we were obliged to part with our cause, which we had upheld for two years and eight months. As a Christian people God now demands us to be faithful to our new Government. I heartily thank my sisters for their allegiance and faithful in our cause. Let us submit to God's decision over myself and my people, and I beg you to serve our new Government faithfully with myself and Burghers."

"LOYAL TILL DEATH."

Bloemfontein, June 15th.—The final surrender in Orange River Colony took place at Quaggafontein, five miles west of the capital of the colony. General De Wet urged the burghers to be loyal to the British Government till death. General Elliot informed them of the King's message, in which his Majesty eulogised the burghers, and in response to this the burghers present raised their hats and gave three hearty cheers for the King.—Reuter.

NATIONAL SCOUTS TO BE DISBANDED.

The officers of the National Scouts dined together at Pretoria on Friday evening. General Sir Ian Hamilton and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. P. C. Girouard were present. General Hamilton made a speech in which he wished all present prosperity and said that he was sure they would always receive kindly treatment at the hands of the British officials.

Colonel Girouard said he was a French Canadian sitting between two Frenchmen, Generals Vilonel and Celliers, whose ancestors had left France for the same reason as the ancestors of the present French Canadians. They were all now under the British flag, which gave them as much freedom as the race to which that flag belonged. In proof of this he mentioned the case of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a French Canadian, who was the Premier of the whole Dominion. These remarks made a deep impression on all present.

The National Scouts will lay down their arms to-morrow (Tuesday), when the corps will be disbanded. As they sacrificed everything they possessed in order to join the British, efforts are being made to put them on an equality with the burghers now surrendering. Altogether nearly six thousand burghers took the British side previous to the general surrender.

"INTIMATE FRIENDSHIP."

It is surprising (says the "Times" correspondent) how intimate is the friendship which has sprung up between our officers and the Boer commandants who joined us in order to put an end to the devastation of South Africa which was rapidly being brought about by the obstinacy of the guerilla leaders. It would certainly be difficult to get together a finer body of men than these leaders of what is already an imperialist movement among the Boers.

BLOCKHOUSE TROOPS PREPARING TO DEPART.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," in a message dated Ermelo (Transvaal) Wednesday, says he has trekked from Standerton. The country is bare of houses and trees, but some of the Boer families are already returning from refugee camps. The Government gives ten days' rations and a tent to those able to support themselves on their old farms.

The troops (Leicesters and Essex) holding the blockhouses in this district are now rolling up their wire entanglements, but one blockhouse in six will remain.

The conditions under which Boer immigrant would be accepted in German South West Africa were published some weeks ago, and scarcely any Boers have presented themselves as desirous of trekking to German territory. This fact is said to be taken by the Kaiser's Government as a sign that the majority of the burghers prefer to live under the British flag.

"ALMOST LIKE OLD FRIENDS."

The intercourse between the Boers and the British at the surrenders is invariably friendly, almost (writes the Pretoria correspondent of the "Times") as of old friends long separated by adverse circumstances. The fact is that during the last eighteen months both sides have acquired a personal knowledge of each other quite different from that of the early period, when they only knew one another vaguely as the enemy. It is quite common to see a British officer and a Boer commandant hold a friendly discussion as to whether the latter's escape at "so and so nek" was not an astonishing fluke and a piece of ill-deserved bad luck for the former, another Boer or Briton being usually called in to give the verdict.

All this is of good augury for the future, but it would be unwise to base upon it too sanguine expectations. To some extent, no doubt, the great friendliness is due to a revulsion of feeling after the extreme discomforts of the campaign. For there can be little question that had there been no negotiations the war could not have lasted many weeks longer. The Boers were evidently rapidly approaching the last stages of exhaustion. The raggedness of many of the commandos is almost indescribable and to see them scramble for sugar served out by the authorities and eat it like bread is enough to convince one of their previous privations.

According to the correspondent, the only persons against whom they are inclined to show any feeling are those who have served in the National Scouts. This is not unnatural, perhaps, but it would be most unwise on our part to do anything that might be construed as indicating approval of it or as readiness on account of friendship with our recently surrendered enemies to neglect those who at a much earlier stage embraced our cause, i. order to help to end a seemingly endless guerilla war. The National Scouts include many of the best elements of the Boers of both colonies, and one can safely say that of the people who held out to the end a large proportion would be National Scouts if the chance of war had caused them to be captured a few months ago.

SENDING THE "PEACEMAKER."

When it was announced that the King intended to specially invite Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, to the Coronation in recognition of his good offices towards the attainment of peace, a great wave of bitter anger swept the Low Countries (says the "Mail's" correspondent). All the leading Dutch newspapers still publish violent attacks on the Premier, and his famous "note" may cost him popularity and power ; it being held here that Dr. Kuyper's action in January directly induced Messrs. Schalk Burger and General Botha to "come in" from Belmoral.

BOTHA'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

General Louis Botha will visit Mr. Kruger about the middle of July, and afterwards come to London for a few weeks.

After the signature of the terms of surrender the Boer delegates assembled at Vereeniging decided to send a special mission to London, charged (the "Telegraph" learns from its Brussels correspondent) with the task of agreeing with the British Government about the financial question, and the distribution of the £3,000,000 allowed by Lord Kitchener for the reconstruction of the farms. These envoys will leave South Africa in a few days, and will arrive in London about the end of July.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" learns that the Dutch Premier is at present endeavouring to persuade Mr. Kruger to alter his views regarding the Boer surrender. It is possible, the "Tagblatt" remarks, that Dr. Kuyper will succeed in inducing Mr. Kruger to recognise the accomplished fact, and to take the oath of allegiance.

Various stories are current as to the movements of the Boer leaders during their forth coming visit to Europe. An "Express" correspondent states that after a short visit to Mr. Kruger, Generals Botha, Delarey, De Wet, Lucas Meyer, and Mr. Reitz will leave direct for London. After their visit to England General De Wet will go to Germany and Austria-Hungary, while General Both will travel through Belgium, Holland, and France in order to collect money for the poor Boer families. Mr. Reitz and General Lucas Meyer will undertake an American tour for the same purpose.

A "Morning Post" telegram says that the Boer leaders will visit London, Brussels, Utrecht, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris in order to organise, through the agency of pro-Boer Committees, a great international lottery on behalf of the poor Boer families.

Botha, it is said, proposes to ask for an audience of King Edward. He is also expected shortly at Dresden, where his wife and children are residing.

NEW USE FOR BLOCKHOUSES.

The magistrates from each district of the Orange River Colony have just concluded their conference here (writes the Bloemfontein correspondent of the "Chronicle") and have formed a commission for assisting the surrendered burghers to return to their farms. The burghers are exceedingly glad to come in. As soon as they arrive in the towns they change their tattered garments for new ones, being much in need of warmth owing to the inclemency of the weather.

The Administration is buying blockhouses from the military authorities for the temporary occupation of burghers where practicable.

The blockhouses, looking like little Chinese pagodas, with their pointed roofs and loopholed stories are stationed at intervals of a mile or less, according to the ground (writes another "Chronicle" correspondent describing a ride north from Capetown). Nearly every blockhouse bears some sign of originality in ornament or wit—patterns or names in stones dummy sentries fit to terrify Delarey himself, flowers carefully tended, pet monkeys, meercats, or announcements that this is the lion's den, or this particularly eligible villa residence, standing in its own grounds, is to let on singularly advantageous terms.

THE PRINCE'S GIFT.

Some gifts of literature sent out by the Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent in Pretoria), and have been forwarded to the isolated garrison at Rustenburg where they have been greatly appreciated.

FIRST AND LAST SHOTS.

The first shots in the Boer campaign were fired on the night of Oct. 12, 1899, thirty hours or so after the expiry of the Boer ultimatum, at Kraaipan, a station on the railway forty miles south of Mafeking. The last shots of the war appear to have been discharged at Vereeniging on June 4, 1902. Lieut. McKeich, of the 2nd Brigade 9th New Zealand Contingent, was killed, and Lieut. Payne, of the same corps, was slightly wounded.

VISIT OF INDIAN PRINCES TO WINCHESTER.

Lord Northbrook, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, and High Steward of Winchester, the Mayor of Winchester, and the Rev. Dr. Burge and the authorities of Winchester College on the 12th received a visit from the Indian Princes and representatives. Among those who had accepted the invitation were :—Colonel his Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, G.C.S.I., his Highness the Aga Khan, K.C.I.C., the Mahrajah of Pobbili, K.C.I.E., representative of Madras, Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., of the Punjab, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai, of Bombay, Maharaja Kumar Tagore, of Calcutta, and Malagon Gaing, C.I.E., of Rangoon.

The partly 1pft Waterloo at 11-40, arrived at Winchester at 1-5, and was received by Lord Northbrook, Mr. Portal, vice-chairman of the county council, and the Mayor of Winchester, and drove in state through the town in eight landaus, the inhabitants, who had profusely decorated the streets, cheering them heartily as they drove through. The first place visited was the ancient hall, which alone remains of Winchester Castle. Here Mr. Portal delivered a short and very interesting address upon the historic interest of the hall. The princes listened with very evident interest and afterwards moved on to the Guildhall where they were received by the mayor and the aldermen in red and the town councillors in blue gowns and by the City Champion, who wore a red robe with ermine trimmings. The whole reception was of a singularly picturesque and interesting character. The mayor welcomed the guests in an appropriate speech lamenting the rainy day, which, however, was not without its justification in the city of St. Swithin, Maharaja Sindhia replied, referring to the honour done the Princes and representatives in being bidden to the Coronation and to the honour in which Lord Northcrook's name was held in India. The cathedral was the peculiar province of the Dean, who described its architectural and historic features.

From the cathedral to the college was no great change, of atmosphere and association, and here a remarkable reception awaited the party. A guard of honour, in the red uniform of the school Volunteers, gave a Royal salute, and the prefect of the hall came forward and delivered in excellent style, the following little speech :—

Ad portas Armae Matris pueri Wiccamici salvere vos jubemus, principes Indiae viros, sanctitate insignes, domi militiaeque claros, artium commercique fautores, inter hederatos Academiae contabernalis honoris causa nuncupatos. Quorum aspectos cultum non repraesentavit partem imperii praeter ceteras nobilem, splendore et infinitate ambam, urbium architectura magnificam, antiquitate religionum augustam ! Sane a patribus olim acceptimus quales vos necessario reipublicae tempore praestiterit ; tam vero ipsi admiramur terras mariaque immensa spatia ; transvectos, ut una nobis cum in honorem Regis nostri, Imperatoris vestri, gaudentis, Quod vobis, hospites nobilissimi, bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit. Salvete, inquama at sanctum limen ingredientes veneraturi. Ecce ludorum illorum, matrem, quorum usu ac disciplina tam inde a pueris formati estis. Circumspicite muroorum priscam tranquillitatem, vivam amoenitatem pratorum : hic inter tortium virorum monumenta aria illa florerunt, musica, gymnastica, virtus, quibus per holidem saecula enituit Asia, mater et magistra gentium.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur replied in Mahratti, and Sir William Lee-Warner reproduced his excellent speech in English. The Maharaja wished, said Sir William, to invite them all ad portas in turn in India, whither so many Winchester boys went, to India's great profit, and though he had replied in Mahratti to their Latin, yet, as both came from the Sanscrit, they were kindred tongues and so bound the visitors and the boys together by another tie than that of a common allegiance.

The advice of the orator was now taken, and the party admired mororum priscam tranquillitatem and walked the cloisters of Chantry ; thence and a short walk brought his audience to view vivam amanitatem pratorum.

A memorable day ended with tea at Wolvesey Palace, once the home of the Bishop, now a Queen house, the garden of which might have recalled to the Aga Khan, the roses of which Omar Khayyam sang in Persia, the land whence his own and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai's ancestors alike proceeded to India, the home of the Mahrattas, Madrassis, Sikhs, and Bengalis, whose representative were present on this interesting occasion.

At a meeting of inhabitants of India residing in the United Kingdom, it was unanimously resolved to present a loyal address of congratulation to the King on the occasion of the Coronation. A silver casket of Indian workmanship and design has been procured for an illuminated copy of the address.

A Hongkong paper bears that Ernest Wilde, a British subject, who deserted from the American army in the Philippines and joined the insurgents has been sentenced to 99 years' imprisonment ! This is wishing him long life with a vengeance.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CONTROL OF TIENTSIN CITY.

"PROTOCOLS BINDING ON CHINA ONLY."

The six Ministers represented on the Tientsin foreign Government have not yet submitted to their colleagues nor to the Chinese the conditions upon which they will consent to restore the Chinese Tientsin city. Our attitude (says the Peking correspondent of the "Times") seems difficult to defend, and deserves reconsideration.

During February and March the British Minister repeatedly informed the Chinese that we would agree to restore Tientsin city on May 1, provided that the other Power acquiesced. On April 12 the six allied commanders, under the presidency of the British General, looking at the question from a purely military point of view, unanimously decided not to restore the city until four weeks after China had agreed to a whole set of new conditions. One of these conditions is that no Chinese troops shall be permitted within thirty-kilometres of Tientsin city, though foreign troops shall pass freely over this area. At a meeting of the Ministers the British Minister protested against the injustice of this condition, but voted for it because his colleagues did. Another stipulates that within this area, covering more than a thousand square miles and containing a population numbered by millions, with a large boat population and much river piracy, the Viceroy is forbidden to employ more than 2,500 police and a personal bodyguard of 300 soldiers. With this inadequate force he is expected to maintain order to the satisfaction of the foreign Powers.

Unfortunately, the blame for action that seems inconsistent with her protestations falls somewhat heavily upon England, whose general, as senior general, is held chiefly responsible for divising the new conditions, and whose Minister, while expressing both to his colleagues and to the Chinese his disapproval of them because, presumably we must never act independently in China, but must subordinate our interest to the wishes of Germany and other Powers.

The Viceroy had reason to hope for our assistance in strengthening his authority. Can one wonder if he distrusts our resolution ? His belief now is that America will insist on a modification of the conditions and will expedite the return of Tientsin city to the Chinese in accordance with the explicit promise signed in the protocol. She will gain thereby the credit which we are willing to lose. If she cannot do so, it is suggested, in order to prevent misunderstanding in the future, that final protocols between China and foreign Powers should contain a clause stating that protocols are binding on China only.

THE BRITISH RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

Russia still protests against the British railway agreement signed on April 29, declining to ratify the Manchurian Convention, unless that agreement is revised. The Peking correspondent of the "Times" understands that the Chinese Foreign Office will endeavour to meet the Russian objections, and will, with the approval of the British Minister, address to M. Lessar a note undertaking that any railway built from Peking to the Great Wall shall be built by China herself without the assistance of any foreign capital, and that such railway shall not be mortgaged as security for any foreign loan.

Regarding the appointment of military directors, to which Russia also objects, the correspondent understands that we are again willing to give way and consent to have no military directors on the Chinese administration to carry out effectively and give prefereece to orders concerning military transport communicated by the allied commanders.

The representative of the German firm who lately submitted a wild scheme for farming the opium revenues of cerain provinces of China has left Peking, his mission having been unsuccessful in spite of its receiving support from Prince Ching, the incredibly weak Minister who is entrusted with the foreign relation of this misguided country. The German representative now proceeds to Wu-chang to open negotiations with Chang-Chih-tung. The first province where it is proposed to farm the opium revenue is Shan-tung, where Gamany is extending her influence with an unwavering energy which contrasts so bitterly with British inaction and indifference in the Yangtsze Valley.

The British Minister has assented to a "pro rata" reduction of the final indemnity claims, amounting to about two per cent. Our conduct on the whole question is favourably commented on by the Chinese.

THE DOYEN OF THE DIPLOMATIC BODY AT PEKING

Owing to the departure of the Austrian Minister Mr. Conger has become doyen of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the Chinese Court. The position is a more important one in Peking than in other capitals, because of the number of questions in regard to which the Diplomatic Body deals collectively with the Chinese. Mr. Congre's popularity among his colleagues and with the Chinese makes his succession most acceptable to all.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COINAGE OF RUPEES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 17, Mr. Field asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Government of India coined during the financial year 1900-01, 150,000,000 rs. ; will he give the profit per rupee that the Indian Government makes at the present price of silver, and the greatest number of rupees ever coined in a financial year during the ten years previous to the closing of the Indian mints in 1893 ; and will he take steps to prevent the inflation of the Indian currency if the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council favours inflation, and, on the other hand, its contraction if that official favour that course.

Lord G. Hamilton ; The number of rupees coined during the financial year 1900-01 was 171,479,318, of which 135,970,779 were on account of the Government of India and 35,508,539 for Native States. In 1900-01 the net profit made on the coinage was about one-third of the outturn. The price of silver has fallen about 18 per cent. since that date, but there have been no recent purchases of the metal for coinage, so that the Government is making no profit at the present price of silver. The largest number of rupees coined in any year from 1892-93 till 1899 was 129,016,730, in 1899-91. Additions to the currency are not dependent merely on the opinion of the Financial Member of the Council. Coinage takes place only when the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council are satisfied that there is a real demand by the trade for more rupees.

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Secretary of State for War whether he could state what number of men of the Army regular forces whose period of service had now expired would have to be brought back at once from South Africa, India, and elsewhere on discharge ; and whether any measures were to be taken, in addition to those which had already been taken in India, to retain with the colours any men who would otherwise take their discharge.

Mr. Brodrick : It is not possible to give accurate figures, and further, I do not think it would be expedient to publish them. Measures are being taken to retain men with the colours in India.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE AT MADRAS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he will state whether his attention has been called to the fact that the Government workhouse at Madras is located within the precincts of the Presidency gaol ; will he state how many inmates of the said workhouse have absconded during each of the last three years ; in what other places in India the workhouse is within the gaol precincts ; and whether the Government will take steps clearly to separate the unfortunate from the criminal class of the population in India.

Lord G. Hamilton : The Government workhouse at Madras, which is intended for the reception of persons of European extraction judicially declared to be vagrants under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, was removed to the penitentiary in December 1900. I have no information as to the number of vagrants who have absconded from the workhouse during the past three years. I believe that at Bombay also the workhouse is located within the Government Penitentiary ; at other provincial capitals, so far as I am aware, the workhouse is separate from the gaol. I propose to address the Government of India on the subject.

THE DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India ; Whether one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary has yet been selected to act as arbitrator in the case of difference of opinion between the Imperial and Indian Governments as to the division of administrative charges, as contemplated in the letter from the India Office to the Treasury, No. F. 7225, Jan. 22, 1902.

Lord G. Hamilton : The position of arbitrator, in the case of a difference of opinion between the Imperial and Indian Governments as to the division of administrative charges, has been accepted, for three years, by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

During the tour of the New South Wales Minister of Lands along the drought-striken region of the Darling River he had to pass under an extraordinary triumphal arch, which had been erected at a station called Darling Hotel. The arch was composed of the skulls of bullocks, the horns of cows, sheep, and rams together with the hoofs, ribs, and bones of these animals, while it was surmounted by the skulls of a bullock and goat. The legend, "King Drought," had a prominent position on the arch, which was meant as a practical illustration of the terrible effects produced by the lack of rain.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

FORGOTTEN EMPIRE.

The light house-keepers at Eddystone were eleven days late in learning the news of the peace, but they may be quite early compared with St. Kilda, which may have still to learn that the war is really over. It is strange to think that, in this age of telegraphs and telephones, when messages are flashed round the world in less time than it takes a cabman to drive from St. Paul's to Charing Cross, there are still lonely parts of the Empire many months removed from civilisation, so isolated that no whisper of great events reaches them until they have taken their place in history and are all but forgotten in the great world. More remarkable still is it that in these days of Imperialism there should be, even in an Empire which shelters one-fourth of the human race, a whole community quite forgotten.

A POPULATION OVERLOOKED.

Yet "forgotten empire" is much more than a mere phrase. There is pathos as well as glory in Empire. The entire population of a lonely island in the Pacific, over which the British flag flies, was found two or three years ago to be "close to death" through starvation. For nine months not a ship had called at the Palmerston Islands, and, though the heat killed all the cocoanut trees and dried up every plant and vegetable which could be used as food, the people of the islands were cut off from the rest of the world and from food supply of any kind. Somehow, in the shipping arrangements which embrace Palmerston Islands the place had been forgotten, and the situation of the people had become desperate when the relief arrived. The owner of the islands had died the day before, and the whole population was starving when a calling vessel, happily named the Empire, brought them food.

THE LOT OF LIGHTHOUSEMEN.

The Eddystone lighthousemen, though left for eleven days without an historic piece of news, have never endured the bitter experience of the lighthousemen on Percy Island, one of the many small islands on the Queensland coast. For months they were forgotten, and the supplies which should have reached them in August arrived at the end of October, with the result that the unhappy men, twenty in number, were found almost delirious from lack of food. The food supply of Percy Island is supposed to be delivered once a quarter, but no food arrived at the island after the first week in June, 1900, until a British sloop chanced to pass in October. The islanders managed to hail the vessel, which left behind an ample supply of provisions, and reminded the Queensland Government of the lighthousemen whose existence it had forgotten.

STUDIES IN CLAIMS.

The distribution of the three millions of money set aside for the restocking of farms in South Afoica is not likiely to be an easy matter ; and there are sure to be among the many just claims brought forward, a large proportion of cases such as those which followed the last Boer settlement. Mr. Kruger's claim for "moral and intellectual damage" was hardly more surprising than the claim put forward by a British subject in 1881 for £50,000 as compensation for "feelings wounded by the restoration of Transvaal independence" ; but there is a more ancient precedent still in the claim of the election agent who sent in a bill to his candidate for £50 "to worry and anxiety on your account". That happy man, if he were alive to-day in the Transvaal, would probably be making out a claim for £5,000 on account of fear "for the safety of Mafeking", or as consolation for the depression caused by the capture of a general. There are few things which cannot be somehow translated into hard cash.

WHEN LORD ROSEBERY "HELD UP" A TRAIN.

The ex-Premier will probably have his way, as, in the end, he generally does. It is still accepted as one of the Cabinet secrets that have "come out" that the ex-Premier fought the whole Liberal Cabinet, with Mr. Gladstone in it, and compelled it to do his bidding in regard to Uganda, and everybody knows that he entered Cabinet rank for the first time on his own terms. The defiant attitude is familier with Lord Rosebery. The story is told that he one day arranged to meet a friend at a country station, and that the friend had not arived when the train came in. Lord Rosebery "appealed to the stationmaster to keep the train waiting a few minutes, but the autocrat of the line was firm in his refusal. The man who had fought a Cabinet was not afraid of a station-master, however and Lord Rosbery "held up" the train. Jumping on to the line, he sat down in front of the train and the only thing the stationmaster could persuade him to say was, "All right, go on."

ONE MAN'S WORK.

Next year thirty million Methodists throughout the world will be keeping the two hundredth birthday of John Wesley. It is a striking fact to reflect upon that the clergyman's son born at Epworth on this day in 1703 founded a brotherhood which is to-day as big in numbers as the whole of England and Wales. Nowhere else perhaps can we point to such a mighty organisation, and say of it that it is one man's work. John Wesley, in the truest sense, was one of the world's workers, and his noblest epitaph is not that he founded a Church or that he died without a shilling, but that he wore himself out. For half a century he rose every morning at four o'clock, and his five o'clock sermon he used to call "the healthiest exercise in the world." In the days when travelling was neither rapid nor easy, John Wesley travelled four or five thousand miles a year to preach to the biggest congregations in England.

FORTY THOUSAND SERMONS.

He never lost a night's sleep in his life ; not even his unhappy home life robbed him of his great source of physical strength. If I thought I should preach one sermon less or travel one mile less after marriage I should never see your face more, he said to his wife—the wife who was to be a thorn in his flesh, and was to fly from his house twenty years after, taking his papers with her. I did not forsake her, I did not dismiss her, I will not recall her. said Wesley, and there is still to be seen in Camberwell a gravestone which tells the world that here lies the wife of John Wesley—a woman of exemplary virtue, a tender parent, and a sincere friend. In spite of the burden of his home life, the founder of Methodism accomplished a work, which no one man has ever surpassed. He was his own printer and bookseller, and managed his business so well that, living on £28 a year, he was able to give away £30,000, and he travelled during his life a quarter of a million miles, and preached over forty thousand sermons.

MATOS V. CASTRO.

Those who know nothing of Venezuelan politics will understand the situation if they imagine Mr. Chamberlain issuing a proclamation such as this against the Prime Minister. General Matos was Premier and Minister for War under President Castro before he went over to the rebels and wrote fiery appeals to the people to rise in their wrath against his old chief. As the people have risen in their wrath against Castro eight times already in twelve months the ninth may not make very much impression on the hardened President ; but as General Matos is rich enough to bribe the army, and General Castro is bad enough to be deposed, Venezuela may wake up one morning and find that its head has changed places in the night.

THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Government is, no doubt, a grave and weighty thing, but it has even yet its humorous side. Two Government Departments are to add to the gaiety of the town by a great legal battle for treasure trove. After two years of legal preparation, the British Museum and the Treasury are to come face to face in the Law Courts, and thousands of pounds of the public money will flow into the pockets of the lawyers because one public department has dared to defy another. It is a singular comment on our governmental system that there is no way out of the dilemma save a costly law-suit. What, one wonders, would be thought of a master whose two servants quarrelled as to which should take care of his horse, and who had no other means of settling the dispute than calling in another servant to adjudicate at a cost to the master of ten thousand pounds ? Yet that is precisely the position in which the British Government finds itself.

The ladies of the Church of England Zenana Mission House, Bhagalpur, had a very narrow escape some time ago. During a heavy thunderstorm their house was struck by lightning, entering two rooms and breaking several things. A few minuts before, two of the ladies and all of the servants had been in one of the rooms.

Lieutenant-General von Bock und Polach Commanding the 37th Division, has been severely injured while commanding a charge of the 1st Lithuanian Dragoon Regiment at Tilsit. When the order to wheel was sounded, the General, who was close behind the line, was wounded in the neck and cheek by a lance. He was removed to a private hospital.

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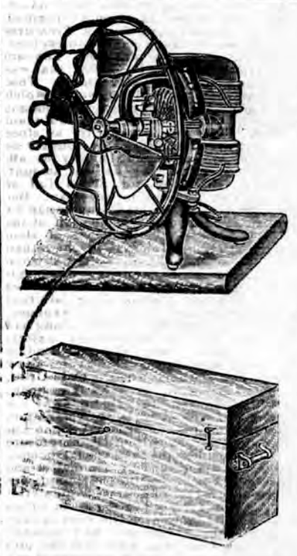

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